THE

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, Nov. 29.—The Gazette having before notified the prorogation of Parliament by proclamation*, a commission was issued under the Great Seal to that effect, and the House accordingly met. At three o'clock the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Melville, took their seats before the throne, having duly robed, as commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor then directed the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to inform the House of Commons that their attendance was immediately required in the House to hear his Majesty's commission read. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar, accompanied by John Rickman, Esq. (instead of the Speaker), and Mr. Sergeant Onslow, and attended by several of the officers of the Commons. The royal commission was read by the assistant clerk, having been signed by his Majesty in council, on the 14th. The Lord Chancellor then announced to both Houses, that in obedience to his Majesty's commands, and by virtue of the commission just read, the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 29th, was farther prorogued to Thursday the 3d instant.—Parliament was after this farther prorogued by proclamation from the 3d of the present month until the 5th of February. The following is the proclamation, and is remarkable as having been the first issued from the royal palace at Brighton.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the third day of January next; we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be farther prorogued, on the said third day of January next, to Tuesday, the fifth day of February next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do farther hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said fifth day of February next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said fifth day of February next. Given at our Court at Brighton, the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of our reign."

Changes have taken place in the government of Ireland. Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant have been recalled, and the Marquis Wellesley has been appointed viceroy. On the 10th ult. this appointment was announced in the Gazette, dated from the court at Brighton.

"Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.—This day his Grace Charles Duke of Dorset, Henry Marquis Conyngham, and the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, were, by command of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly."

Mr. Goulburn has proceeded to Ireland with the Marquis Wellesley. The

* See Vol. iii. p. 601.

Duke of Montrose has been appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household in the room of the Marquis of Hertford, and the Marquis of Conyngham has been appointed Lord Steward in the room of the Marquis Cholmondeley. The Duke of Dorset has been nominated to the situation of Master of the Horse, in the room of the Duke of Montrose, promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

The disturbances which have taken place in Ireland still continue, though, we trust, with somewhat of a diminution of those ferocious scenes, which a month ago rendered the southern districts of that unhappy island a scene of horror and dismay. On the 24th of November a privy council assembled at Dublin, to take into consideration the burning of the dwelling of a person named Shea, who had made himself obnoxious to his tenantry by turning them out for default of payment of their rents. This most horrible affair, while it pictures the despair and reckless demeanour of those who perpetrated it, shews too plainly the neglected and savage state in which the lower orders of the island still remain, and the fatal effects of the ignorance in which they have so long been kept, upon the feelings of the heart. Among untamed savages alone, and rarely among them, could such a deed have been performed. The passion of revenge among civilized nations is rarely or never indulged upon objects which have not directly aroused it:—he who revenges with a dagger the violation of a sister, or the oppression of a taskmaster, or even the baser murderer who destroys for plunder, justly revolts from taking the lives of those who have neither wounded by outrage, nor can contribute to the lust of rapine or the future insecurity of the robber. The murder of the Sheas is a picture of unparalleled ferocity. Their house was surrounded by an armed band—set on fire, and the inmates, when attempting to escape, driven back into the flames, or massacred, flung into them, and destroyed together. For an obnoxious act of one individual, sixteen persons, one a pregnant woman, whose infant dropped from the womb when her half-consumed body was lifted from the burning pile, were devoted to destruction together! The heart sickens at the picture which the imagination draws of this horrible scene. Yet is it a useful picture for the contemplation of all those who deprecate the laudable attempts made in the present age for the cultivation of the minds of the lower classes—for those who perpetually dwell upon the happy times when refinement was unknown even among the higher classes, and what they denominate innocence and simplicity, but in reality ignorance and ferocity, ruled alike the peasant and his lord. A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies of the sufferers, three of whom were female infants, and two children of riper years. A young and lovely woman, then on a visit at the house, made the sixth sufferer. Shea, his wife, three servant women, and five labouring men, completed the number. Mrs. Shea, as before observed, was far gone with child. The following were their names:—Edmund Shea, Mary Shea, Edmund Shea, jun. Mary Shea, jun. Nicholas Shea, jun. Margaret Shea, Michael Butler, P. Mullaly, Michael Mulcahy, Catherine Mullaly, Margaret Shea, Mary Power, Wm. Rice, and three men unknown. After the examination of the witnesses the jury returned the verdict:

"Burnt to death, by the wilful setting on fire of the house of Edmund Shea, on the night between the 19th and 20th of November instant.

"JOHN THOMPSON, Coroner."

Major Collis, an aged and respectable man, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, has been murdered by a gang of ruffians; but plunder appeared in this instance to have been the object, and the Major resisted them. The parish church of Knockane, near Killarney, has been burnt, and a number of outrages committed too numerous to detail here.

In consequence of these alarming disturbances, a notice has been issued to the out-pensioners belonging to the establishments of Chelsea, Kilmainhaim, or from the Royal Artillery in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, or Limerick, to report themselves to the government. A special commission has been appointed, consisting of Judges Daly, Jebb, Burton (of the King's Bench), Moore and Johnson (of the Common Pleas), and Mr. Baron M'Clel-

land, to try offenders in the disturbed counties. These Judges opened their commission, and commenced their labours, in the city of Limerick on the 15th of December; their authority extended to the county and city of Limerick, the county and city of Cork, the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare, and the Queen's county. The two first persons tried before it were found guilty of murder.

The County of Clare has formed an armed association for mutual defence. The local gentry exert themselves with energy. Meetings of the nobility and gentlemen of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary have been held, at which the re-enactment of the Insurrection Act has been recommended as an essential measure of safety. An official order has been issued by the Lieutenancy of Ireland for embodying the Yeomanry Corps. It is marked by that spirit of conciliation and regard to religious differences which ought ever to be distinguished in a government. It is dated

"Dublin Castle, Dec. 7, 1821.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that his Excellency has been pleased to approve of the Barrack Corps of Yeomanry under your command, being augmented to eight companies of forty men each. His Excellency at the same time directs me to observe, that it is to be distinctly understood that no exclusion is to be made on account of religion, in the persons forming the augmentation, loyalty and good conduct being the qualifications required. If this is not strictly maintained, the Lord Lieutenant must decline sanctioning the augmentation.

"A blank form of roll is inclosed, which you will have properly filled up, and forwarded to this department, with the attestations of the men; and when the same is received, the necessary letters of service will be issued, and the other official steps taken to place the corps in an efficient state. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, "C. GRANT."

An extraordinary Catholic meeting has been held in Dublin, the Earl of Fingal in the chair; when a committee was appointed to move an address to Mr. Grant on his quitting office. Mr. O'Connell stated, that it was notorious that the causes of the disturbances were local, and attributable, in a great degree, to the depreciation in the value of money and to the change of currency, and that many had lately been reduced, by these causes, from affluence to a state of starvation. The commissioners appointed by Parliament to inquire into all the departments connected with the revenue in Ireland have closed their labours for the present season, and adjourned to Westminster. The talents of the Marquis Wellesley were expected to produce a good effect in calming the agitations of the south of Ireland, and checking the spirit of lawless violence which was abroad.

The corporation of Dublin has voted an address to his Majesty on his return from Hanover. An address has also been voted to Lord Talbot, the late Lord Lieutenant, from the Lord Mayor and Corporation, on the termination of his temperate and just administration of the vice-regal government. Several addresses have also been presented, on the same occasion, from the country parts of the island.

A meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland was assembled on the 4th ult. at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, for the purpose of taking the state of that country into consideration: the Earl of Darnley in the chair. The Earl of Blessinton, Mr. Rice, Mr. Becher, and other gentlemen, delivered their sentiments. A resolution was carried, by a great majority, for an Address to the King, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his consideration the propriety of convening Parliament with the least possible delay.

A Court of Common Council was held on the 7th ult. when a report of the Committee of General Purposes, to which was entrusted the inquiry into the circumstances of the affray between the Life Guards and the populace, on the day of the funeral of Honey and Frances, was given in, ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on a future day. Mr. Alderman Brown also gave notice, that he should move for a committee to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Waithman at the inquest on Richard Honey.

An Address having been presented to the King by the City of Edinburgh, his Majesty made the following reply

through Lord Sidmouth, and by him addressed to the Lord Provost:

"Whitehall, Dec. 3, 1821.

"My Lord,—I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that his Majesty has been pleased to receive, in the most gracious manner, the very loyal and dutiful address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, which was transmitted to me with your Lordship's letter of the 23d ult.

"And I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty looks forward with the highest satisfaction to an early opportunity of visiting his loyal and faithful subjects in Scotland. —I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "Sidmouth."

A Letter has been addressed by his Majesty to the Duke of Cambridge, at Hanover, and to the Cabinet Ministers at Hanover:

"George the Fourth, &c. &c.

"After a fortunate journey, without any accident whatever, we make it our first business to acquaint you of it, and, at the same time, to express the joy and the particular pleasure which we have derived from our first visit to our beloved German dominions. Circumstances, indeed, have allowed us but a short stay this time; and we were hindered by indisposition from profiting by this short period: yet the universal fidelity and attachment, and the prevailing zeal for the welfare of the country, could not possibly escape us, since, wherever we turned our eyes, we found the confirmation of the conviction we had long cherished in this respect. As this our first visit to our kingdom of Hanover will remain indelibly impressed on our memory, so we shall at all times bear in mind what may tend to the duration and increase of its welfare, and never doubt the readiness of our faithful subjects to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the same end. We wish these our most gracious sentiments to be made known to the several authorities, and to the country in general, and remain with brotherly friendship and affectionate regard. "George R.

"Carlton-House, Nov. 9, 1821."

COLONIAL.

Jamaica papers state that the House of Assembly there met on the 23d of October. On the 25th a motion was made for continuing the salary of his Grace the Duke of Manchester as governor, during his absence from the island, occasioned by the accident which occurred to him (see page 103, vol. iii.) This measure was opposed, and lost by a majority of three.

One of those dissensions arising from the conduct of individuals in colonial authority, which have of late occurred too often, took place at Demerara. The Gazette of that colony states "that on the first of October the President entered the court-house. The bell rang, and the Marshal summoned the gentlemen of the Bar. Only one half of the door was opened, and on their approaching, his Honour attempted to read a paper. He demurred to the Bar entering the Court, and violently exclaimed against it; whilst the hon. commissaries De Groot and Gavin Fullarton insisted on their advancing. His Honour then called out to the Marshal, and ordered him to adjourn the court. The honourable commissaries, on the other hand, ordered him to call the next cause, whereon the President addressed the Bar, and said—"I am sorry it has come to this; but it is a duty I owe to my country and my King, to declare, that any thing done at this meeting is illegal; I therefore, in the name of the King, adjourn the court." The honourable commissaries commanded the secretary to proceed to business; but the President also, addressing the secretary, commanded him to desist. The commissaries ordered the Marshal to call the next cause; his Honour called out, "I order you to adjourn the court," and again attempted to read the paper, but to which the commissaries would not listen, stating that his Honour had no business there, and positively demanding of him to retire. The President, addressing the secretary and the Bar, said, "You know what I have stated, and you hear my positive orders not to go on at this meeting, until some farther orders are given." One of the commissaries, addressing the secretary, said, "and he has our orders to go on;" the other also said, "and he has our orders to do so." The President, abashed and defeated, retired from the court, and the next cause was called."

A severe storm, in which several vessels were destroyed, took place on

the 9th of September at St Christopher's, and very considerable damage was done on shore to the canes and the plantations.

Sydney Gazettes bring an account that no less then 400 new settlers were to receive grants of land; that the colony had the brightest prospects before it. Much new land had been discovered in the interior, of excellent quality, and the colonists hope soon to make olive oil, wine, hemp, and dried fruits, articles of exportation. Sir Thomas Brisbane, the new governor, left Rio de Janeiro in August on his voyage thither.

The Earl of Chatham, the new Governor of Gibraltar, arrived there on the 15th Nov. under a salute, and proceeded to the convent, where the keys of the fortress were delivered to him by the Lieut.-governor.

FOREIGN.

The French budget for 1822 was laid before the Chambers on the 27th of November, by the Minister of Finance, who gave in his estimates for 1822 at 890 millions of francs, which is an excess over the last year of seven millions; but the ways were more than commensurate to meet the amount. The charge for the consolidated debt was 228,864,560 fr. being a diminution of 188,204 f. upon that charge under that head for 1821. The charge for the civil list and Royal Family, 34,000,000 f. The floating annuities, 10,400,000 f. being 400,000 f. less than the last year. In the pension-list, a diminution had taken place of 1,242,925 f. The charge for the Legion of Honour was 3,400,000 f. and 10,000,000 f. for defraying interests. The expenditure under the head of "Presidency of the Council of Ministers," was fixed at 180,000 f. On the disbursements for the Ministry of Justice, which, in 1821, amounted to 17,879,500 f. an augmentation was necessary, from the addition of a seventh Chamber to the Tribunal of the First Instance in Paris. The estimate for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was 7,870,000 f. being 15,000 f. beyond the expenditure of 1821; and that for the Home Department 112,085,000 f. being an increase of 3,145,814 f. The charge in the War Department was 176,472,000 f. being an increase of 1,735,400 f. The estimate for the Marine Department was 52,980,000 f. being an excess of 7,020,000 f. to be incurred for the purpose of putting the navy in a complete state of repair. The charge for the Finance Department was 138,846,880 f. being an excess of 1,975,595 f. compared with the budget for the last year. The sum total of the estimates for 1822 was 889,541,340 f. presenting an augmentation of 7,306,066 f. The Minister, after stating these various charges, proceeded to detail his ways and means. He stated the advantages resulting to the Treasury from the sale of *rentes* in August, which would render it unnecessary any longer to have recourse to the issue of extraordinary securities, and had determined the Government to pay the *reconnoissances* of liquidation in money. The total of the Ways and Means was stated at 890,000,033 f. exceeding the presumed demands by a sum of 458,693 f.—On the 30th Nov. the Chamber of Deputies presented an address to the King, which was agreed to after a stormy debate. The Address was in the following terms:—

"Sire,—Your faithful subjects, the Deputies of the Departments, approach the foot of the Throne, with the profound expression of their devotion and respect; to which they are happy to be able to add that of truth, which a legitimate King is alone worthy of hearing.

"Your sorrows, Sire, have been those of all France; she consoles herself, with her King, on the sacred cradle in which reposes the heir of our love, and that of your example.—This infant will accomplish the promises of his birth, and the desires of your tenderness. He will grow up under your eyes for the public happiness; and, full of your mind, he will unite all hearts.

"We congratulate you, Sire, upon your continued amicable relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that a peace so precious has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the Nation, and the dignity of your Crown.

"The benevolent thoughts of your Majesty extend to all the calamities which afflict Europe. Foreigners, as well as Frenchmen, bless the protecting hand which aids them for the honour of humanity. Let religion, let the interests of ubjects, weigh fully in the scale of a

generous policy, and these calamities will find a term.

"Thanks are due, Sire, to your tutelary foresight! Our menaced frontiers invoke it in their peril; they solicit the most effectual and rigorous measures, to close every channel of introduction to the contagion.

"The prospect of our internal situation; the progress of industry and of the arts; the new life promised to commerce by increased facilities of communication; the riches of the public treasury, which increase our credit; the progressive reduction of taxation, which a more extensive economy will still farther alleviate; the hope of renouncing provisional measures, and the first steps made, under your auspices, towards a regular system of administration; the order and discipline of a faithful army, which honour and a love of its King have invincibly attached to its banners: all these features united, form, Sire, a picture of general prosperity, well calculated to affect the paternal heart of your Majesty.

"Organs of the gratitude and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the Throne the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests, that fruitful nurse of France. Their continually increasing distress in the departments of the east, west, and south, proves the inefficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn.

"An interest not less urgent affects the first necessities of your subjects. Full of those generous sentiments which your Majesty has known how to read in their hearts, they claim the completion of your gracious views. They await those necessary institutions without which the Charter cannot exist. They demand of its immortal author that the whole of our laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law.

"Then, Sire, all the wishes of your Majesty will be accomplished; the passions will calm of themselves, and mistrust will vanish.

"The Monarchical and Constitutional spirit, which is the spirit of France, will attain, without effort, that unity of views which your high wisdom recommends to us. A government constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course, will insure the glory and stability of that throne, which has been so nobly styled by your Majesty the protector of public liberty."

To which the King replied:—

"I know the contents of the Address which you present to me.

"I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. Notwithstanding the recollection of a recent dearth, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest; the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment.

"The ameliorations, a plan of which the Chamber has traced, speak in favour of the acts of my Government. They can only be preserved, and multiplied, by the loyal concurrence and wisdom of the Chambers.

"In exile and persecution I have supported my rights, the honour of my race, and that of the French name. On the throne, surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the bare supposition that I can ever sacrifice the honour of the Nation, and the dignity of my Crown.

"It is pleasing to me to believe that the majority of those who voted this Address, have not duly considered the import of all its expressions. If they had had time to consider them, they would not have hazarded a reflection that, as a King, I ought not to characterize—as a father, I wish to forget."

The King, it appeared, refused to receive the address except from a deputation composed only of the President of the Chamber and two of the Secretaries: and to be presented sealed up. A change of ministers naturally followed this measure; for it was evident that those at that period in office could no longer carry any measures in the Chambers. They proposed a new law relative to the press, including a censorship for five years. The Ultras and Liberals again united in opposition, and the law could not be carried. The ministers were then compelled to resign, and the following ordinance was issued by the King.

"Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

"We have ordered, and do order as follows:

"The Sieur Peyronnet, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals.

"Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"Marshal the Duke of Belluno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of War.

"The Sieur Corbiere, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary

of State for the Department of the Interior.

"The Marquess de Clermont Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine.

"The Sieur de Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Finance.

"Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of our Household, is charged with the execution of the present Ordonnance.

"Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Tuileries, Dec. 14, in the year of grace 1821, and the 27th of our reign.

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(By order of the King) "LAURISTON."

It remains to be seen whether the new party will not be more arbitrary than the old one in its conduct. To judge by their professions, they will do much for France; but in cabinets these are to be but lightly appreciated. One thing they are pledged to perform, and that is, to establish a more reasonable law for the government of the press. Little alteration was caused in the French funds by these changes.

The latest accounts from Spain mention the subsidence of the yellow fever, which has so long desolated the country. The deaths at Cadiz and at Xeres, where it made its latest appearance, were diminishing; at Barcelona this pest had entirely disappeared. The same distrust of the throne which has appeared every where in Spain since the late changes has not diminished. The known character of Ferdinand, it is to be feared, gives much ground for this distrust; and the irritation reigning among different parties, will infallibly give rise to scenes of disturbance, unless great wisdom and firmness are united on the part of the individuals on whom the management of the affairs of the nation may more immediately devolve. The reasons for this belief have been confirmed by the representations addressed to the government. Corunna, Malaga, and Xeres, are said to be in open opposition to their rulers. Great ferment prevailed in Seville, and the inhabitants of Cadiz had refused to receive the Baron Andilla, who had been sent to them in the character of Commandant-General. The latter circumstance gave rise to a communication from the King to the Cortes, as follows:—

"It is with the most profound anguish of heart that I have learned the late events at Cadiz, where, under the pretext of attachment to the Constitution, the rights which it vests in my person have been defied and trampled upon. I have commanded my Secretaries of State to present to the Cortes the details of so lamentable an event, in full confidence that they will co-operate with energy, in concert with my Government, to take steps that the prerogatives of my Crown, as well as public liberty, (which is one of their guarantees) may be preserved inviolable. My desires are the same as those of the Cortes: they have only for object the observation and consolidation of the Constitutional system; but the Cortes know that the infractions which Ministers may commit against the rights of the nation are as contrary to that system, as are the excesses of those who attack the rights which the Constitution has reserved to the Throne. I hope that, under these solemn circumstances, the Cortes will give to our country, and to Europe, a new proof of the spirit of conciliation which has always distinguished them; and that they will profit of the occasion now offered, to contribute in the most efficacious manner towards the consolidation of the Constitution of the Monarchy; the advantages of which cannot be experienced, and which would even be exposed to immediate ruin, if the evils which we now deplore be not crushed in their birth. (Signed) "FERDINAND.
"San Lorenzo, Nov. 25, 1821."

This message was ultimately referred to a commission, after a warm debate, in which the ministers were repeatedly attacked in the severest terms.

The Greeks gain fresh successes over the barbarians who have so long been their oppressors. Tripolizza in the Morea has fallen into their hands, and has been made the chief seat of government. Ali Pacha of Janina had sent them a present of 2,000,000 of seq. with a letter of congratulation. This letter was signed "Constantine," and marked the abandonment of the Islam faith by this redoubted foe of the Porte. "Above 30,000 men," said one account of the taking of Tripolizza, "penetrated into the streets; they demanded the hostages: they were no more; the Holy Archbishops, and the Bishops, had been massacred. At this news, the fury of the Greeks knew no bounds, 8000 Turks, bearing arms, were put to the sword, 12 or 13,000 others of all ages, and both sexes, suffered the same fate. In the coffers of the Vizier, 89 millions in specie were found. Above

100 brass cannon were taken, and 20,000 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition. The martyred Archbishops and Bishops were seven in number; among them were those of Monembacia and Amyclea, of which Tripolizza was the See. The infidels put to death 600 of the hostages also. As for the brave men who died gloriously in the assault, their number was scarcely three hundred."

In the mean time the situation of affairs in the East has changed for the better. Persia has not only declared war against Turkey, but has actually commenced hostilities in Asia. The fact is stated positively, and it is inferred that this would not have been done without some previous concert or communication with Russia; and that Russia will put her armies in motion against Turkey, as soon as military operations can be undertaken from the banks of the Pruth. The Emperor had sent his *ultimatum* to Constantinople, in reply to the last note of the Porte. His Majesty, it is said, abides by the resolutions which he has already announced, but does not depart from the principle adopted at Laybach, insists on the establishment of a system insuring the just rights of the innocent Greeks stipulated by former treaties, and the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The measures of Sir T. Maitland, in the Ionian Islands, respecting the conduct of the inhabitants to their countrymen, has roused a spirit of inextinguishable hostility to his measures on the part of the islanders. Five or six had been executed, and they had subsequently had recourse to measures styled rebellious against the acts of their protector, as he is denominated. An order was issued to disarm the population; and a letter from Trieste states, that they have resisted the order, betaken themselves to the mountains, and skirmished with the troops sent to reduce them.

The Portuguese Cortes go on deliberately framing the Constitution, and make considerable progress. A projet of a decree for the formal abolition of the Patriarchal Church in Lisbon, had been laid before it, and been subjected to discussion. This is part of the reform in the church intended by the new Government of Portugal, and it could not have commenced with a more interesting measure. The establishment of a Patriarchal Church in Lisbon was intended, merely to flatter the vanity of John V. and cost Portugal many millions, all of which were sacrificed to the avarice of the Court of Rome. It has since cost the nation upwards of 220 *contos de reis*, about 55,000*l.* sterling per annum, without serving any beneficial purpose.

The freedom of South America is now nearly established by the different disasters to the cause of Old Spain at the battle of Caraboze, where the English mainly contributed to the victory—by the fall of Lima and Carthagena, and the revolution in Mexico. She retains her hold of that vast continent by a thread, which in a little time must be snapped asunder, and the whole be separated from her for ever. Puerto Cabello, Porto Bello, Panama, the castles of Callao, and some untenable towns and districts in Peru, are all that remain.

General Bolivar has been elected President of Columbia, and the General Congress was employed in discussing the plan for public education, and in forming laws for regulating the commerce of the Republic.

Letters from Havannah contain advices from Mexico, by which it appears that the Liberating Army of the Three Guarantees, under the command of Senor Don Augustin de Iturbide, made their entry into the capital of New Spain on the 27th of September. On the same day, under the Presidency of Iturbide, with the title of Generalissimo by sea and land of the empire of Mexico, a Regency, composed of five members, was appointed. A Supreme Junta was also created, of which the Bishop of Puebla was declared President. The establishment of the Government was followed by the nomination of the different Ministers and Authorities: the oath they were required to take simply pledged them to adhere to the stipulations of the treaty of Cordova.

The latest intelligence from the United States mentions that the House of Representatives had met in Congress, and that the President's Message was daily expected at the coast. The Seventeenth Congress appears to be formed of a large proportion of new members.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Miss BAILLIE's *De Monfort*, after a long interval, has been again produced on the stage of this theatre. In her preface to her series of plays on the Passions, the richly-gifted and excellent author expresses her wish that she could introduce them to the world through the medium of the stage, rather than the press, because "a few tears from the simple and young would be, in her eyes, pearls of great price; and the spontaneous, untutored plaudits of the rude and uncultivated, would come to her heart as offerings of no mean value." We sympathise so heartily in this feeling, that we rejoiced to find *De Monfort* announced for revival; enjoyed with peculiar zest all the applause which it excited, and saw with regret the hasty suspension of its course, in consequence of its want of those theatrical blandishments which are requisite to brilliant success. In theory Miss Baillie's plan of making all things in a play subservient to the developement of a single passion, seems to us erroneous; because character is only one part of tragic excellence; because the scheme tends to that nice analysis of motive which a theatrical public will not wait to appreciate; and because it may prevent the free play and counterpoise of opposite interests and feelings, by the absorption of all into one, as the serpents of the magicians were devoured by the transmuted rod of Aaron. But viewed in reference to the individual case of the author, we think the theory has rather aided than impeded her aspirations for tragic fame. The female mind has rarely entire command over the sterner emotions which belong to tragedy—it will deviate too much into beauty, tenderness, and domestic familiarities—it will rather depict virtue as a sweet necessity of nature, than as the product of high resolution, and will dissolve the soul, which should bear proudly up against the shocks of fortune, in gentle tears. But a theory like Miss Baillie's is a perpetual support to a woman against this amiable weakness; it pledges her to a high office from which she may not retire; and serves as a kind of heroical scaffolding to aid the completion of her majestic designs. Miss Baillie's plays, however defective in theatrical interest, are cast in a grander mould than any else ever written by woman; they have a stern and melancholy power over the soul, which makes it "sadder and wiser;" and possess much of the fulness and weight, though little of the fanciful sweetnesses of our elder bards. She has penetrated far into the sylvan glooms of romantic tragedy, where the black stream of passion flows without retiring ebb, reflecting all the mighty foliage by its side in its own sad and pensive colouring.

The character of De Monfort is finely moulded out of coarse and unattractive materials. Hate, engendered by opposition in childish enterprises and sports, and nurtured by the success of its object, is either the vice of a contemptible mind, or the mere disease of an irresponsible madman. In either case it does not seem adapted to dramatic purposes; and yet, so admirably has this difficulty been encountered by the genius of the author, that we neither loathe nor despise the hater she has drawn, nor regard him for a moment as "a false creation proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain." There is a fascination about him which keeps us within his circle in spite of ourselves. Rezenvelt, his gay, careless, sarcastic rival, is very ingeniously conceived, but scarcely developed at sufficient length to form an adequate contrast or relief to the melancholy murderer. But the noblest object in the play is the character of Jane De Monfort, a fine sketch of true female heroism and sisterly love, hit off with all the intensity and freedom of a masterly hand. There is not, in the whole compass of our poetry, a more true and affecting example of a sister's disinterested regard, as distinguished from more passionate and selfish fondnesses, than is contained in her refusal to join the party where her truant brother is expected—

"Therefore it is I would not, gentle hostess.
Here will he find all that can woo the heart
To joy and sweet forgetfulness of pain;

The sight of me would wake his feeling mind
To other thoughts. I am no doting mistress,
No fond distracted wife, who must forthwith
Rush to his arms and weep. I am his sister;
The eldest daughter of his father's house:
Calm and unwearied is my love for him;
And having found him, patiently I'll wait,
Nor greet him in the hour of social joy
To dash his mirth with tears."

The generous constancy of this noble-hearted woman to the object of her patient affection, when stained with the deepest guilt, is cut out of the play as recently acted. It was certainly beyond the power of the actress to whom the part was assigned; but we are afraid it was put aside to gratify Mr. Kean's taste for the exhibition of frantic agonies. This struggle, so often made by that great artist, after an intense reality in the exhibition of pain and death, is, we think, the result of error. The rattle in the throat, the livid face, the strong convulsion quivering through the frame, are not fit to be made a spectacle, but should be covered with a decent veil. When the mind, indeed, is supreme, we are contented to witness the representation of mortal anguish as auxiliary to its victories. If the spirit shines through the sufferer; if the soul is calm and majestic amidst corporal sufferance; if the affections vindicate their own immortality, even in the last degradation of the body, and defy the kingly victor in the moment of his triumph, we are contented to look on some image of pain, thus qualified and ennobled. But in all other cases, the potent exhibition of death is but tragic harlequinade, "beside the very end and purpose of playing." Mr. Kean's horrible look as he is borne off in Sir Giles Overreach, which we have heard highly praised, is, to our feelings, the worst thing ever dared by a great actor. How much more beautiful than the death of De Monfort, as represented by him, would be his last scene, as written by Miss Baillie—the silent grief beyond the power of words—the generous consolations of the noble sister—the shrinkings of the poor criminal, and his relapsings into a gentler penitence—and his last attempt to seem cheerful as he takes the hand of her who will not forsake him, and leads her out with those touching words—

"Wilt thou permit me with a gyved hand?
"This was my proudest office."

Mr. Kean, however, played the greater part of the character in his best style. De Monfort's struggles between shame and love, when urged by his sister to confess his secret agony, were beautifully given; and the progress of his fatal hatred was told with admirable discrimination and picturesque power. The attempt to meet Rezenvelt with courtesy, and the shrinking from his proffered embrace, were also finely imagined, and executed with great felicity. His frenzy on seeing Jane walking with Rezenvelt was terrific; but the tearing open of his vest after he was disarmed was extravagant: his mode of pulling the dagger from the wall, looking at the point, shrugging up his shoulders, and walking out, bordered closely on the ludicrous; and his handling the body was disgusting. Mrs. Egerton performed the noble Jane de Montfort.—As she did not, we presume, choose the part, we will say nothing about her fitness to act it. Miss Smithson spoke her few sentences with lady-like grace; but she was dressed up like a tawdry doll. Cooper played Rezenvelt respectably—he can play nothing in a style beneath respectability, and many parts above it; but he is not light and gay enough for the careless reveller. There is, indeed, no actor on the stage who can hit off any part which has a tinge of Mercutio. The play was acted every evening for nearly a week; but as it was not attractive when Kemble and Mrs. Siddons played in it, there was small hope of its long continuing to draw houses; for though Mr. Kean is fitter for De Monfort than his predecessor, no one but Mrs. Siddons could do any justice to the mild dignity and love of the sister.

Miss Edmiston, a young lady of no common capabilities for dramatic excellence, has appeared in the characters of Jane Shore and Lady Macbeth, and created more sensation than any actress who has appeared for a considerable period. If we may trust the play-bills, she has never acted before; and a copy of verses was thought requisite to herald in her Lady Macbeth, and implore the indulgence of the house for an at-

tempt in which it was "honour even to fail." This is all, we think, very foolish. An actress who comes out as Lady Macbeth, unless it is at a short notice on some sudden emergency, has no right to ask for indulgence. She must be greatly excellent in order to succeed to any purpose; and if she is not, it will be better for her to fail at once. An aspirant after the highest style of art has no right to ask pardon; because she ought not to assay it without sure consciousness of a capacity which leaves forgiveness far from its calculations. We should feel too much reverence for art to make the vain endeavour of complimenting the rash, the ungifted, or the unripe into its honours. The attempt is not one in which it is great to fail; it is not a hard but a very easy thing to play Lady Macbeth ill. No attempt is great to which great capabilities are not applied; else, if the mere value of the stake and the hazard were sufficient to dignify the adventurer, a man who purchases a ticket in the lottery, with a view to thirty thousand pounds, deserves to be honoured as an unfortunate hero. Nor is it fitting, except in very rare cases, that ladies or gentlemen should risk a first appearance on a London stage, to make the largest and the most intelligent body of spectators in the kingdom the witnesses of their crude endeavours and imperfect trials. Acting, if in some measure a gift, is also an art; the highest excellence in which is rarely attained, except by long and patient study; and a London Theatre is not a fit school for beginners. We make these observations the more readily because they do *not* apply in their rigour to Miss Edmiston, who is *almost* an accomplished actress. Had we, indeed, only seen her in Lady Macbeth, we should not think so; for she is wholly destitute of physical requisites for the character; and the part is one which, if unsuited to the actress, scarcely allows of the developement of capabilities for gentler exertions. With a slender figure, a stooping carriage of the head, a voice incapable of any very deep or awful tone, she could not play Lady Macbeth even if she felt all its terrific grandeur. No one, indeed, should pretend to it who writes *Miss* before her name. The full developement of all the sternest passions of the soul—the appearance of a queen and even of a mother, are absolutely essential to the representation of the mighty murderess. Miss Edmiston declaimed with good emphasis in the early scenes; but she sunk beneath the situation in the second act, and was inarticulate in the sleep-walking scene, instead of thrilling the house with her whispers. But in *Jane Shore* she produced a very different impression, notwithstanding the painful nature of the part. Her reproaches of Gloster were given with a triumphant energy; she looked and spoke with an air of inspiration we have not withessed in any actress since the departure of Miss O'Neil; and throughout the whole of the last act, she preserved finely the gradations of suffering, and relieved it by touches of true and beautiful pathos. It would have been better had she practised on a smaller stage for a while; but she has even now displayed a vigour of conception, a boldness and freedom of action, and an intelligence of speech, which place her far above the moaning Belvideras, and screaming Juliets, and maudlin Mrs. Hallers, who have made "their first appearances on any stage" of late years in the Winter Theatres.

This Lady's efforts have occasioned Mr. Kean's appearance as lord Hastings and Macbeth. He threw a fit portion of his wonted energy into all the spirited passages of the first, and gave a mild beauty to its last scene, where he forgives Alicia, and bids an everlasting adieu to her and to life, which sunk into the soul. His Macbeth is one of his most unequal performances—very tame in the early scenes, nobly heroical in the last combat, and in the scene after the murder of Duncan pathetic, beyond almost any thing else on the stage. The manner in which he says "I could not say Amen when they did say God bless us," is as affecting as any thing we ever heard. Cooper's Macduff was excellent, not only in the chief scenes of the character, but from the very beginning of the play. It is a great benefit to the establishment to have such a performer, who can play first-rate characters on occasion, and is yet willing to play second. Indeed the whole cast of the inferior parts both in tragedy and comedy at this house, since the company has fairly assembled, deserves high praise.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We hoped this would be a great season for tragedy at this theatre; but we have hoped in vain. We calculated on the united exertions of Macready, Young, and Charles Kemble, each filling the characters best adapted to his talents with hearty good-will, and taking an interest, not in the mere success of each individual part, but in the harmony and effect of the whole play. But this prospect is unhappily far from being realized: Mr. Macready has only performed twice; Mr. Young makes a part of the raree-show of the Exile; and Mr. Charles Kemble is not engaged at all. Into the secret history of this lamentable falling off we will not enter: but it must be evident to all, that it has in some measure resulted from an arrangement, or an understanding, by which the entire range of the highest parts in old tragedies is secured to a single performer. Mr. Charles Kemble's secession may possibly arise from other causes; but what else should prevent the managers from allowing us to see the two other tragedians acting together in plays requiring their united powers? Why not suffer Mr. Young and Mr. Macready to appear, each taking the part for which he is best fitted, without respect to its being ranked first or second in the estimation of the scene-shifter, or the call-boy? Every one ought to be contented to do that which he does better than all the world besides. It is a nobler ambition to make a short part prominent, or to draw out concealed beauties which never have been felt before, than to make a strong impression by acting a part, the outline of which has long been understood, and the chief points in representing which are matters of immemorial usage. Shakspeare, in particular, has thrown much of feeling and of beauty into parts usually regarded as insignificant; and surely it would be no common triumph to make these flash on the public heart, and give a new and living commentary on the Poet's thought. The well-known couplet applies as truly to the stage as to our life:

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honour lies."

The public no more require, in order to appreciate a real actor, that he should always play the longest part, than that his name should be announced in red letters or great capitals. If we were in the enviable situation of great actors,—and, to the imagination at least, there is no more brilliant heritage than their's—we would rather play Hubert than King John, or Macduff than Macbeth, if we had "a clear stage and fair play" on other occasions. Besides, an actor ought to nurture a pride in the success of the drama independent of his own personal interest in it, and be ready sometimes to sacrifice a little individual vanity to the common cause. It is only what all men of high talent are inspired or compelled to do often in the great drama of life; and those whose privilege it is to elevate us above ourselves, and to melt us with the most disinterested sympathies, ought not to refuse a participation in the duty of self-sacrifice. Sophocles appeared on the Athenian stage in the character of a mere domestic, who had not a word to utter, but only to play at ball, in order that by his peculiar skill in the art he might give the last finishing grace to the representation of the tragedy.

The privilege of one actor to play only a certain class of characters, at a time like the present, operates to the virtual exclusion of tragedy from the stage. No actor, except in the first gloss of his novelty, or in the round of his farewell performances, ever was able alone, to attract, throughout a season, even tolerable houses. At present Mr. Macready is *shelved* by Mr. Young, and Mr. Young by himself. With an actress like Miss O'Neil, in the heyday of popularity, a monopoly of great characters may be worth contending for; but at present it is a mere name. It may annoy others, but cannot avail its possessor. If it were right that Mr. Young should stand apart from all competition, it would also be right that he should constantly play high characters; he should be Othello, Macbeth, Richard, Sir Giles Overreach, Coriolanus, Hamlet, by turns; and yet every one knows that it is only in the last of these that his single name would attract a decent assemblage of spectators for one night only. How then can Mr. Young ensure that support which is necessary to the display of his own excellent faculties? Only by a readiness, in his turn, to support

others in those plays where he is fittest to be second, and they to lead. It would be absurd to expect that his rival, whose name is as great as his,—who, during his absence from London, has worked up his way through a thousand obstacles to a rare place in public favour,—and who has introduced to the theatre its most effective tragedies—should take decidedly a rank below him in the profession; nor would the town suffer it. But it is quite proper that Mr. Macready should bear his proportion of inferior characters, and play those chief ones in which he has made the deepest and most lasting impression. Then might we hope to see our best tragedies taking their place in the round of theatrical entertainments, instead of being laid aside on account of the very plenitude of that talent which ought to adorn them.

Mr. Charles Kemble's absence from the theatre, by whatever cause occasioned, makes a lamentable chasm in the scenic art. Were he not personally gifted as he is, it would be a sad thing to lose the last of the Kembles from Covent Garden—to look in vain for the living and vigorous representative of that truly noble house, which has laid on us all a great debt of gratitude, and with which he seemed still to connect us. John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons had not quite left this their proper seat while he remained there; for we had associated him with them in their most signal triumphs, to which he lent all the grace and vigour of youth, which were their's no longer. But it is not only on this account that we bitterly regret his secession; for he was endowed with rich and various faculties, which can be found in no one else in the same perfection and harmony. Where now shall we seek the high Roman fashion of look, and gesture, and attitude? Where shall old chivalry retain her living image, and high thoughts "seated in a heart of courtesy" have adequate expression? Where shall the indignant honesty of a young patriot spirit "shew fiery off" in the presence of armed tyranny? Whither shall we look for gentlemanly mirth, for gallant ease, for delicate raillery, and gay, glittering enterprise? For the loss of these we blame no one—we have no right even to conjecture its cause;—but we cannot refrain from expressing our regrets, or our earnest wish that Mr. Charles Kemble could yet return and fill the space which no one else can occupy.

Mr. Macready made his first appearance this season in the part of Virginius, and played even with more sustained nobleness than usual. But there was a lamentable falling off in the inferior characters. Mr. Abbott, indeed, performed Icilius with considerable effect; but, of course, fell far beneath his admirable predecessor, whose exertions in the chief scene were splendid. Yates was Dentatus, which Terry once played to perfection. Connor, with his Irish accent, was the towering Appius; and Mrs. Connor represented Servia, instead of Mrs. Faucit, who played the character at first with a cordiality and honest warmth which always called forth an expression of generous sympathy. Why she does not still act it, when she does not disdain to appear in a little whining part in the farce of *The Two Pages*, we cannot even conjecture. Mr. Macready has once since performed the wretched part of the Slave, which is the entire use to which his talents have been as yet applied by the managers. He is, however, announced for Virginius on the day after Christmas, so that he will have the honour of being the prologue to the new Pantomime!

A play under the title of "*Shakspeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona*," has been produced, to afford opportunity for new and unrivalled pageantry. It is rather too bad to employ the name of Shakspeare to hallow this splendid exhibition of shows; because, if the songs and spectacles were omitted, a sad fragment of a play only would remain, which would be utterly unworthy of the poet's fame. The original piece is one of the weakest of its author's works: the characters are faintly drawn, and the interest of the action exceedingly feeble. How then is he honoured by having such an imperfect production made the scaffolding for a pantomimic opera, the scenery of which alone would utterly overpower all that is left of his poetry? The increasing rage of managers for these gauds is fast destroying the dramatic art, and will finally annihilate it, unless its ruin be averted by the good feeling and sense

of the people. Better far was it when the stage afforded only some suggesting hint to the fancy; when the mind was compelled to carve out its own gratification from the materials afforded by the dramatist; and when poetry and passion had fair play on a rush-strewn stage. The ideal then was not swallowed up in the sensible; description was not lost in scenery, nor character in costume. The poet then was the only magician, the divine mechanist of brighter changes than the carpenter can supply. He made the bare walls of the low-roofed theatre swarm with enchantment; called on the spectators' "thoughts to deck his kings," and instead of exhibiting to them half-a-dozen horses and a hundred soldiers, called on them to think they saw hosts of cavalry "printing their proud hoofs in the receiving earth," and in the great region of their imagination to conceive of mighty opposing monarchies. What chance now has poetry against visible splendours? And yet can the stage give as much as it takes away? In consequence of this indulgence to the gross external senses, the public appetite becomes sated, and requires to be stimulated by new wonders. Thus expense must be added to expense, and folly to folly, till the force of mechanism can go no farther, and the managers, looking round their deserted theatres, will wonder how the taste for the drama has fled!

The representation of the Carnival in The Two Gentlemen of Verona is certainly magnificent in the extreme. It is as though "Egypt with Assyria strove in luxury." But we will leave a particular description of it to others: we are amateurs, not of millinery, but of the drama. It is more in our province to observe, that the introduced music is not unworthy of Bishop, the most original of modern composers, and that full justice is done to it by Miss Hallande and Miss Tree. The last speaks the most delicate part of what is left of Shakspeare's poetry with her wonted crispness; but she ought to learn to sustain her voice to the end of the period, and to study a better emphasis. Liston is amusing in Launce; Abbot respectable in Proteus; Farren nothing at all in Thurio; and Jones quite out of place in Valentine. It is a sad truth that this play and the Exile have filled up nearly three weeks performances at this noble establishment, allowing scarcely a night's respite from the curse of processions!

A pleasant little after-piece, called *The Two Pages of Frederick the Great*, has met with deserved success. It is founded on an interesting anecdote of the monarch of Prussia, and is very tolerably written, though spun out to a greater length than the subject bears. Miss Foote plays very sweetly as the gentler page, though we protest against her mustachios; and Mrs. Chatterley, in the lively youth, is clever, but her vivacity is too boisterous to give unmingled pleasure. Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Gibbs perform their little parts agreeably; and Farren as Frederick is a living portrait of that ever-busy and self-willed sovereign.

*** Surrey Theatre *in our next.*

FINE ARTS.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"To the study of the antique in the magnificent collection made by Lorenzo de' Medici, more than to any other circumstance, we may ascribe the sudden and astonishing proficiency which, towards the close of the 15th century, took place in the Arts."—*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo.*

As sources of emolument, of industry, of intellectual improvement, delight, and fame, the Arts of Design are among the most justly admired and prolific; and the individuals and governments, who by a wise and generous devotion to them extend the sphere of their operation, deserve well of their country and of mankind. To many private persons whose munificent gifts have materially increased the sculptural wealth now in the British Museum, this praise is due; and the British government also, in its having deposited the largest and most valuable portion of it, is in some degree exonerated from the justly founded charge of apathy towards the Arts. In its purchase of the Elgin Marbles for the enrichment of the Museum and the improvement of professional and public taste, it has conferred inestimable benefit on the country, by giving that taste its true and best direction. In the dearth just now

before the public of what is interesting in indigenous Art, we can scarcely draw its attention to any objects so important, or that would so well bear, without tiring, even repeated notices, as the Ancient Sculptures in the British Museum, and especially the Elgin Marbles, open to the public, with the contents of the Museum, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The sculptures consist of above nine hundred articles, besides the collection of Sir W. HAMILTON, comprising nearly one hundred cases, containing numerous miscellaneous articles of domestic and personal ornament and use, glass, gems, armour, penates, Asiatic idols, Herculaneum paintings, bas-reliefs, &c. &c. altogether forming a collection of the rare, the beautiful, and the grand, sufficient to occupy attention during the whole life of the antiquary and artist. This high character of these ancient remains will not be thought exaggerated, when it is considered that they have been selected and presented by, or purchased from, collectors of admitted and known correctness of judgment, or obtained from places that corroborate the estimate of their high value held forth by their being finally deposited in the British Museum;—when it is considered that besides the exquisite execution of the most elegant forms of various animate and inanimate objects, together with the nobler attraction of the human form in its manly and feminine beauty, two of the remains, the Theseus, and the Ilyssus, have been regarded by competent judges as the most perfect representation of the best of the Divine Creator's terrestrial works, and that so rapturous was the emotion excited by a first view of them in the mind of an eminent artist, that he exclaimed repeatedly, "The Greeks were Gods, were Gods!"—when it is considered too that CHANTREY, FLAXMAN, and all our eminent sculptors; that the late and present presidents, WEST and LAWRENCE, with HAYDON and the whole of our painters; that the Earl of ABERDEEN, Messrs. LANDSEER, MORRITT, DAY, and the rest of our distinguished critics and connoisseurs, with the exception only of one; in fine, that all our artists, and nearly all our best judges, have regarded these remains as in the highest rank of Art; and that the Presidents, Mr. HAYDON, and most of our celebrated living artists, have pronounced them "superior to even the Apollo Belvidere, or to any other of the most famous statues, because there is more in them of sublimated nature, that is, the union of fine composition and grand form with more true and natural expression of the effect of action upon the human frame." Even the critic who is the only exception to this illustrious mass of eulogistic evidence, even Mr. R. P. KNIGHT, thinks them "valuable as a school of Art, and that Lord ELGIN, in bringing them from Greece, is entitled to the gratitude of the country, and to a remuneration from government beyond the amount of his estimate."* We almost shudder, as at an escape from some imminent peril, in hearing that if they had not been brought away, they might have been for ever lost to the admiration and benefit of mankind; "for," says his Lordship, "from the period of STUART'S visit to Athens, till the time I went to Turkey, a very great destruction had taken place. There was in the neighbourhood of Elis and Olympia, another temple, which had disappeared. The Turks† have been continually defacing the heads; and in some instances they have actually acknowledged to me that they have pounded down the statues for mortar!"‡ Melancholy consideration, that works of genius, which

* Parliament has given to Lord Elgin 35,000*l.* for these sculptures.

† Who but such as are short-sighted in their views, and who are destitute of every honest feeling, can wish that these barbarians should longer continue to trample into dust the remains of the noblest nation ever inhabiting the universe; a nation that has been preserved entire from unknown eras to the present hour—whose language may be even now called a dialect of that in which Homer wrote twenty-seven centuries ago? Were the European powers to unite, and make Greece again a nation of freemen, she would become a more stern barrier against the ambition of Russia and Austria, than the Ottoman race can ever be, fast tottering as it is to its fall. They would have the glory of restoring a people whose name will be eternal—they would, above all, have the consciousness of doing right.

‡ "The Turks," it appears, too, "often wantonly fired at the statues, and travellers have enticed soldiers to bring down heads, legs, &c. which were injured, and sometimes destroyed by the fall!"

were the result of the accumulated advance of Grecian talent and assiduity for ages, up to their highest point of perfection, the astonishment and the glory of mankind, should have thus vilely perished! — Consolatory consideration, that similar works, the delight of the artist and the lover of Art, and of every refined mind, have been preserved for their use, preserved too, with a care commensurate to their inestimable worth, and in the metropolis of our own country, there to be seen by all. In reflecting on the value of the beautiful and grand works of antiquity in the Museum, as to their character and consequences, we should be callous-hearted indeed if we did not warm into exultation at the preservation and possession of these dimmed, but yet unequalled glories of the departed genius of ancient Greece; these ineffable effects of the nature-imbued habits, the aspiring spirit, the tasteful discrimination, the political freedom, and mind-exalting propensities and pursuits of the republican Greeks. We should be sorry for our want of adequate admiration of their unapproached excellence, if indeed we did not, like CANOVA, feel disposed to kneel and worship before them, if we did not, to the highly respectable and numerous recommendations of professors and persons of taste, some of whom we have mentioned, add our humble avowal of their worth to the Arts and to mankind, and if we did not recommend to the reader to take every opportunity to improve his taste, by visiting these shrines of the departed spirit of Grecian refinement. In the words of a genius-loving, and genius-inspired assertor of the almost divine character of the Phidian part of the Museum sculptures, "we bow to the Great Spirit that reigns within them, and thank God, and will do so to the end of our lives, that we were in existence on their arrival." We shall never forget the avowal of the late esteemed president, WEST, whose high talents will always give importance to his opinions, that "before he had seen these immortal remains, he knew nothing," that is, comparatively. But of these numerous sculptures, occupying by themselves a large gallery in the Museum, unfortunately not one is entire, all have either suffered a partial loss of surface from the gnawing tooth of time and the corroding elements, or are much mutilated by the assaults of ignorance or war. The pediments of the Parthenon or Temple of Minerva, which some of them had ornamented ever since the administration of Pericles at Athens, above four hundred years before Christ, were destroyed by a bomb which fell on the temple during the Venetian siege of that renowned but ill-fated city, when the whole roof was destroyed. The figures in the Museum from these pediments are, the Fates, Hyperion and the heads of two Horses of his car, the head of one of the Horses of the Chariot of Night, Theseus, part of the torso of Neptune, from the west pediment, the subject in which place represented the contest between Neptune and Minerva for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens, the torso of Victoria Apteros, or Victory without wings, the river God Ilyssus, a torso of Victory, the torso of Cecrops, and several deities. The rest of the Phidian sculptures from the Temple of Minerva are, fifteen of the Metopes, containing the Battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) and the Athenians; the exterior frieze of the Cella or body of the Temple, consisting of sculptures continued round the Temple. They are in low-relief, and represent the Panathenaic Procession, an every-fifth-year festival in honour of Minerva; various inscriptions, architectural fragments, &c. &c. The other sculptures consist of almost every species of subject in Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian art, mostly in excellent preservation, and noble memorials of the renown of those nations. In the humblest estimate of their intellectual value, they are a fascinating recreation; in the highest they awaken the emulative spirit of the artist, improve the taste and exalt the mind of the intelligent visitor by their various significance, their natural and poetical character, their grace and grandeur.

Royal Academy.—The Gold Medal of the year is adjudged to Mr. Graham for the best historical picture, "The Return of the Prodigal Son." To Mr. H. Smith the Gold Medal for the best Model of "Hæmon and Antigone." To Mr. R. Kelzie the same prize for

the best Design of a Theatre. Silver Medals were presented, to Mr. A. Morton, for the best Copy in the School of Painting of a Madonna and Child; to Mr. W. Ross for the best Drawing from the living model, to Mr. W. Watts for the second, and Mr. Foggo for the third best Drawing from the same; to Mr. C. Smith for the best Model from the living figure; to Mr. J. Bradbury for the best Drawing and Plan of St. Martin's Church, and to Mr. R. Osborne for the second best; to Mr. E. Edwards for the best Drawing from the Apollo, and Messrs. H. Collins and C. Gobb for the second and third best; to Mr. H. Denham for the best Model from the same, and Mr. H. Turnhoff for the second best. After these Medals were delivered, Sir Thomas Lawrence, for the first time, read a discourse.—The prize subjects for the present year are, in historical painting, The Prodigal Son, from St. Luke; and in sculpture, Hæmon and Antigone.

Mr. HAYDON has made great and grand progress in his large picture of The Raising of Lazarus. His pupil, Mr. BEWICK, shews a superior tact for the graceful and tender in his picture of Jacob and Rachel at the well, to which work he is putting the finishing hand.

VARIETIES.

Oxford University, Dec. 7.—The Rev. H. H. Milman, M. A. of Brasenose college, is elected Professor of Poetry, in the place of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verses, *Alpes ab Annibale superatæ.* For an English Essay, *On the Study of Moral Evidence.* For a Latin Essay, *An re vera prævaluerit apud Eruditiores Antiquorum Polytheismus.* Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, for the best composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, is *Palmyra.*

Cambridge, Nov. 16.—The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, *The internal Evidence of the Divine Origin of the Christian Religion.*

Dr. John Clarke, organist of Hereford Cathedral, is elected Professor of Music to the University, in the room of Dr. Hague, deceased; where his abilities were well known, from his having been many years organist of Trinity College Chapel.

Dublin University.—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prize, at Trinity College, Dublin, this year are, for Graduates, *Elizabeth receiving the Account of the Death of her Sister, Queen Mary*; for Under Graduates, the *Reply of Hippocrates to King Artaxerxes.*

Royal Society.—On St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society held their Annual Meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, when the President, Sir H. Davy, after an appropriate address, presented, in the name of the Society, two gold medals (called Sir G. Copley's), one to J. F. W. Herschel, esq. for his mathematical and optical papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions; the other to Captain E. Sabine, for his observations on the magnetic needle and pendulum, made during the late voyage to the Arctic Seas, published in the same work. The *Old Council* were elected on this occasion, as follows: Sir H. Davy, Mr. Brande, the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. T. Combe, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. C. Hatchett, Mr. Herschel, Sir E. Home, Mr. J. Pond, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. Young.—The *New Council*, Earl of Aberdeen, Dr. Baillie, Mr. Barrow, Mr. H. C. Brodie, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. Ivory, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Dr Marcet, Mr. T. Murdock, and Sir R. Seppings.

Glasgow University.—F. Jeffrey, Esq. is re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

Bardic Society.—The gentlemen of Breconshire are warmly disposed to aid in the formation of a Bardic Literary Society for that district of the Principality, preparatory to the holding of an *Eisteddfod*, or Congress of the Bards, next autumn, at that place. Steps will soon be taken towards fixing the day for a general meeting.

Cymmrodorion.—Medals have been offered by the Cymmrodorion in London for the two best essays, in Welsh, from the Principal Grammar Schools of North and South Wales, one Medal for each division, on Patriotism—"*Gwladgarwch.*"

Newcastle Literary Society.—At a general meeting of the members, they fixed upon a site for their new library. Dr. Headlam, and several other gentlemen, formed themselves into a committee to treat for property nearly opposite the end of Collingwood-street. It appears that the committee of the society had found it impossible, in the situation in which they stood, to make the purchase. In consequence of this, Dr. H. and the gentlemen already alluded to, came forward, and with the utmost liberality, offered to buy the property to the amount of about

3,000*l.* in order that the society might have for 1000*l.* a piece of ground sufficient for their purpose. The plan will probably be fixed upon at the general meeting, in March.

Arctic Discovery Expeditions.—Letters, dated the 16th of July, have been received from the ships under Captain Parry. They were all well, at Resolution Island, Hudson's Bay, had met with heavy icebergs and much obstruction from the ice, but had surmounted these obstacles, and were pursuing their voyage up the inlet at the North of the Bay.—Of Lieutenant Franklin's expedition, it is learned from a gentleman attached thereto, by a letter dated in April last, and written from Fort Enterprise, Lake Winter, which is in the neighbourhood of the Coppermine river, and in the country occupied by the Copper Indians or Redknifes, that the party had passed the winter there; during which they enjoyed good health, though they had suffered some inconvenience from the cold, which was so intense, even in the interior of their huts, as to freeze rum a very little below proof. The thermometer suddenly fell to *minus* 57° Fahrenheit. The party intended to prosecute their journey in June. They have found, from the information of Indians, that the maps hitherto published are not to be depended upon, but Hearne's information to be tolerably accurate. One of the guides was a boy at the time of Hearne's journey, and accompanied the party to the sea.

Astronomical Observations. — Captain Sabine, who served as astronomer with Captain Parry, in his voyage to the Polar Seas, proceeds in the Iphigenia frigate, Captain Sir R. Mends, to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of making nautical observations, and determining the true figure of that part of the globe. This scientific officer will commence his operations in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

Ornithology.—The Grey Phalarope was lately shot in Lancashire, ("*Tringa Lobata*," Linnæus.) This curious and beautiful bird is a native of Europe, Asia, and America, but has been seldom met with in the British Isles. Bewick mentions four only having been seen by naturalists in the last century.

History.—Some very extraordinary documents respecting the latter days of King Charles II. have, it is said, been lately found among the records in the Heralds' College.

Trigonometrical Survey.—Captain Vetch and Mr. Drummond, the engineer officers intrusted with the conduct of the trigonometrical survey in the north of Scotland, have finished their task in Orkney and Zetland, by establishing in those clusters of islands the several positions which serve to connect them with the mainland of Scotland. In their operations they were attended by the Protector gun brig, Captain Hewet commander; and that gentleman was employed at the same time in a nautical survey of various harbours among those islands, which stood in need, particularly in Zetland, of more accurate charts than have yet been given to mariners. The laborious and hazardous task has been brought to a conclusion, with one loss; Mr. Fitzjames, midshipman, and four men, having gone from the rendezvous at Calfsound in Eda, to the island of Sanda for some provisions, were lost on their return, in one of those fearful currents of tide (the Lashy roast), which are frequent among those islands.

Natural History.—The Leech of Ceylon. —This animal is seldom more than half an inch in length, and is nearly semitransparent. It is very active, and is said occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great. It is like a fine cord when fully extended, and its point is so sharp, that it easily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smell, for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters. "Those who have had no experience of these animals," says Dr. Davy, "of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them, gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. In attempting to keep them off, they crowd to the attack, and fasten on quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time. Their bites are apt to fester, and become sores, and frequently degenerate into extensive ulcers, which, in too many instances, have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life."

Natural History.—Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, has presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, a very fine collection of insects made at the Cape of Good Hope, by C. Colcleugh, Esq. which is so much the more interesting to the entomologist, as it is understood to be complete.

R. Burns.—To such a length has the mania for the relics of Burns been carried in the neighbourhood of Ayr, that, since the venerable rafters of Alloway Kirk

have been metamorphosed into chairs and snuff-boxes, some sacrilegious enthusiasts have actually laid violent hands on the tombstone of the poet's father, which is disappearing by piecemeal.

Origin of Music and the Lyre.—The Hermes or Mercury of the Egyptians, surnamed Trismegistus, or Thrice Illustrious, who was, according to Newton, the secretary to Osiris, is reported to have been the inventor of music, according to Apollodorus, under the following circumstances:—The Nile having overflowed its banks, and inundated the whole country of Egypt, on its return to its customary bounds, left on the shores various dead animals, and among the rest a tortoise, the flesh of which being dried and wasted by the sun, nothing remained within the shells but nerves and cartilages, and these being tightened and contracted by the drying heat, became sonorous. Mercury, walking along the banks of the river, happened to strike his foot against this shell, and was so pleased with the sound produced, that the idea of the lyre suggested itself to his imagination. The first instrument he constructed was in the form of a tortoise, and was strung with the dried sinews of dead animals.—There is something beautiful in this allegory, which leads us into a conception of the energetic powers of the human mind in the early ages of the world, thus directed to a discovery of the capabilities of Nature by the fingers of Omnipotence in the form of accident.

Prussic Acid.—Dr. Urwins recommends the Prussic acid *(acidum hydrocyanicum)*, as a cure for the tooth-ache. The method of application ought at the same time to have been also specified, as the Prussic acid is the deadliest and most powerful poison known. It is necessary to be cautious as to its use: in a concentrated state, a single drop applied to the tongue would kill the strongest man in two minutes, and a few drops rubbed on the skin even, would prove fatal in the same period. Even in a diluted state of six or ten drops to three or four ounces of water, it ought to be used with the utmost caution; and for the tooth-ache, or any other malady, *never* without the advice and assistance of a skilful medical practitioner.

Easy and entertaining Philosophical Experiments. — Partial flashes of lightning, Aurora Borealis, &c. are to be beautifully exhibited, by taking in a spoon about a dram of the powder or seeds of hycopodium, and throwing it against a candle, all other light being excluded. Powder resin is equally fit for the purpose, but from its adhesive quality sticks to the hand or any thing on which it may fall. A very entertaining sort of coruscation of light is obtained by the use of phosphorised lime. When a small quantity (20 or 30 grains) is thrown into a glass of water, bubbles of gas are successively extracted from it, which, rising to the surface of the water, are inflamed on coming in contact with the air of the atmosphere, producing a flash of bright light. And as a succession of such bubbles is produced, during a considerable time, a repetition of such flashes will be seen.

New Literary Society.—This Society is maturing its constitution, and augmenting its subscribing members, with the prospect of fully developing the whole plan by the first anniversary after its royal institution, the 29th of the present month. It professes to be unconnected with party and party politics. The King is at its head, simply as the patron and friend of Letters. Its objects are to promote the general interests of learning, and to encourage individual merit in the difficult paths of literature, by annual premiums and pecuniary as well as honourable distinctions. The premiums for the year 1821-2 have been advertised; every writer is eligible to obtain them, whether belonging to the Society or not; and the form, length, and character of the compositions rest entirely with those who enter into the competition. The Society consists of members, whose lowest annual subscription is two guineas: these are the well-wishers and supporters of the plan. Every individual of respectability, whether being what is understood by "Literary," or not, may belong to this class. Among the list of early subscribers, are, after his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cambridge; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Bishops of Durham, St. David's, Chester, Carlisle, Gloucester, Salisbury, Bangor, Lincoln, St. Asaph; the Right Hon. J. C. Villiers; Lord Chief Justice Abbott; Sirs A. Johnstone, M. Tierney, T. Acland, W. Congreve, Barts.; Sir T. Lawrence; Rev. Archdeacons Nares and Prosser, &c. &c. Communications for the secretary are addressed to him at Messrs. Hatchards, booksellers, where the Council of the Society meets provisionally. It is said that a permanent Council will be appointed to administer the business of the Society; the subscribers will have an interest in nominating its members, and also in the proposition of candidates for the rank of associates. These associates will be, first, ten individuals of literary reputation, appointed by the Society, on his Majesty's annual endowment of one thousand guineas; and, secondly, an unlimited number of the same class of persons, whose endowment will proceed from the Society's funds.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

On the Phosphorescence of the Lampyris Noctiluca and Splendidula.—In a curious paper on the phosphorescence of the lampyris *noctiluca* and *splendidula*, published in the "*Bibliotheque Universelle*," for May 1821, p. 52, M. Macaire has drawn the following conclusions from numerous observations: — 1. A certain degree of heat is necessary to the voluntary phosphorescence of these animals.—2. Their phosphorescence is excited by a degree of heat superior to the first, and is irrecoverably destroyed by a higher temperature.—3. All bodies capable of coagulating albumen, take away from phosphorising matter its power of phosphorescence. —4. The phosphorescence cannot take place but in a gas which contains oxygen. —5. It is excited by the galvanic pile, but no effect is produced on it by electricity. —6. The phosphorescent matter is composed principally of albumen.

Montpelier.—A workman employed in removing the foundation of an old house near this city, found a glass bottle hermetically sealed; it was found to contain, in an excellent state of preservation, the following Latin inscription on vellum :—

Mortalis! In thesauros incidisti! Hic in Christo FIDES, rebus in humanis MODUS patent. Ampulla nec vacua, nec vilis, quæ animo hilaritatem, corpori salutem, affert. Ex hac imbibe, et haustum, vino vel Falerno vel Chio, gratiorem hauries. Scripsit Johannes Locke, Anglus; A.D. 1675.

The following is a translation :

Mortal! Thou hast found a treasure! Here are placed before you FAITH in Christ and MODERATION in things terrestrial. The bottle is neither empty, nor of little worth, which affords cheerfulness to the mind, and health to the body. Quaff of this, and thou shalt imbibe what is more precious than the juice of Falernum or Chios. So wrote John Locke, Englishman, in the year of our Lord 1675.

Egyptian Obelisk.—The *Journal des Debats* gives the following as the version of the inscription on the Egyptian Obelisk lately brought from the Island of Philæ to this country by Mr. Banks. The translator, M. Letronne, says that it contains a Petition from the Priests of Isis, in the Island of Philæ, to Ptolomæus Evergetus the Second :

"To the King Ptolomæus; to the Queen Cleopatra, his sister *; to the Queen Cleopatra, his wife †; the gods of Evergetus, greeting :

"We the Priests of Isis, who is adored in the Abatum ‡ and at Philæ, the most mighty goddess. Considering that the Strategists ‖, the Epistatists §, the Thebarchons ¶, the Royal Registrars, the commanders of the troops guarding the frontiers, and all others of the King's Officers, who come to Philæ; in short, that the troops which accompany them, and the whole of their suite, compel us to furnish them with abundant supplies belonging to the Temple; the consequence of which is, that the Temple is impoverished, and we run the risk of not having means to defray the regular and fixed expenses, caused by the ceremonies and libations, the object of which is the preservation of yourselves and your children. We supplicate you, most powerful gods, to authorize your kinsman ** and epistolographist ††, Numenius, to write to Lorchus, also your kinsman, and the Strategist of the Thebaid, enjoining him not to practise such vexations with regard to us, nor to permit any persons whomsoever to do so; to grant us, moreover, letters testifying your decision on this subject, and granting us permission to erect a *Stele* ‡‡, on which we will inscribe the beneficence you have displayed to us on this occasion, in order that this *Stele* may transmit to the remotest posterity the eternal memory of the favours you have granted us. This being permitted us, we shall be, we and the Temple of Isis, in this, as in all other things, your grateful servants. May you be ever happy."

According to M. Letronne, the date of this Petition must have been previous to

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* Widow and sister of Ptolomæus Philometor, afterwards wife of Ptolomæus Evergetus, and repudiated by him.

† Daughter of the other Cleopatra, and of Ptolomæus Philometor; afterwards the wife of Ptolomæus Evergetus, her uncle.

‡ An island near Philæ, consecrated to Isis.

‖ Governors of the Provinces of Egypt. § Officers whose functions are not known.

¶ Governors of the whole of the Thebaid.

** An honorary title, similar to that of "Our Cousin," by which the King addresses the chief dignitaries.

†† Secretary of State.

‡‡ The word signifies the obelisk itself, on the base of which the Greek inscription is found.

the year 126 of our era. The object of his Memoir is to extol and explain the various peculiarities which the Greek text presents, to explain the customs to which several passages of the Petition refers, and to form from it some idea of the state to which the cast of Priests was reduced under the domination of Ptolemy. M. Letronne by no means joins in the expectations which have been conceived of the advantages of comparing the Greek text engraved upon the pedestal with the hieroglyphics on the obelisk itself. He seems to think, both from the sense and the object of the Greek inscription, that, if the obelisk is not of a more ancient date, and afterwards restored by the priests of Isis, and consequently, if the hieroglyphics which cover it were really sculptured on this occasion, which seems to him the more reasonable hypothesis, these hieroglyphics contain, in the terms of the Greek text, a testimonial of the gratitude of the priests to the princes, and not a second copy, in the Sacred Language, of the petition inscribed on the pedestal.

M. Gorran, Professor of the School of Medicine at Montpelier, is no more, at the age of 88. He was the friend of Linnæus, Haller, Seguier, Jussieu, and all the most celebrated botanists of the past age.

Le Sage.—Only one fac-simile of the hand-writing of the author of "Gil Blas" is known to be in existence. It is a letter addressed to the Chancellor Ponchartrain, and consists of six pages, very curious, and never published.

Schiller.—The dramatic writings of Schiller are translating into the French language, notwithstanding the prejudice which prevails in France against German literature.

The Exhibition of the French School of Painting at Rome, is open in Paris, in the ancient Museum of French Monuments. M. Michellon, before known by his "Death of Roland," and last year for his "Œdipus taking refuge in the Temple of the Eumenides," has now exhibited the "Combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." It is a picture well designed, but executed with a little hardness of manner. M. Hesse has exhibited "Procris expiring in the arms of Cephalus." A picture of M. Dubois, of a fisherman discovering the body of the young Clovis, whom Fredegonda has murdered and thrown into the Marne, is that which has attracted most attention from the critics, and, it appears, merits high commendation. A picture of Horace Vernet's is also much spoken of; the subject is the Battle of Jemappe.

Natural History.—The *Jardin du Roi* has recently received some very important additions, consisting principally of living plants collected in Asia, Africa, and America, by M. Perrottet, in 1819, 1820, and 1821, with the expedition commanded by Captain Philibert. M. Perrottet left Cayenne in June 1821, and arrived at Havre in July. The collection is the most considerable ever introduced into France by any single expedition. It consists of 84 cases, containing 600 living plants in the very best order, many of them very rare, and some hitherto unknown; two cases containing stratified seeds in earth, and in a state of germination; 300 bags of seeds of various kinds; seven cases of dry plants for the herbal; 26 glasses of fruits preserved in liquor; and finally, numerous cases of animals, birds, and minerals. M. Perrottet has proved that plants may be kept in a state of vegetation on board ship for a year.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—It was some time ago stated in the accounts received from New Granada, that the whole, or the greatest part, of the results of the botanical researches of the celebrated Mutis, carried on at the expense of the Spanish Government for more than forty years, in one of the finest regions of South America, had been recently destroyed amidst the conflicts of contending armies; and considerable regret was excited in the breasts of scientific men on account of so irreparable a loss. It is satisfactory to announce, that the whole, with the exception of a few indices and partial descriptive catalogues, have arrived safe at Madrid, and are now deposited at the Botanical Garden, in charge of Professor Gasca. The drawings are executed in the most beautiful style, on the spot, chiefly by South Americans, who, it is acknowledged, have a peculiar taste for design and painting; and they exceed 4000. The specimens were collected in wide and secluded districts, in a tropical clime, and all copied the moment each plant was gathered. This gives to the drawings a brilliancy and nature almost unequalled, and among them are some hundreds of plants never before known in Europe. The history of the *chinchona*, or febrifuge-bark, in a long series of drawings, embracing the *genera* and extensive varieties, is peculiarly fine. This valuable treasure fell into the hands of General Morillo when he entered Santa Fé, and he had the whole packed up and sent down to a shipping port, where the packages were embarked for Spain. The descriptive pieces were at the time left in the country, and consequently they are not lost. Owing to the distressed state of the finances in Spain, it may be many years before this

collection, which no doubt stands unrivalled, can be laid before the public. General Bolivar, and the government over which he presides, in whatever arrangements they may hereafter make with the ministers of Spain, respecting the acknowledgment of their Independence, ought to stipulate for some plan for the publication of Mutis's labours.—This is due to science in general, as well as to the memory of that distinguished botanist and his worthy coadjutors, some of whom, particularly the lamented Caldas, fell victims in that very contest which is now so near its close.

M. Rodriguez.—The sciences have suffered a severe loss by the death of M. Rodriguez, an eminent astronomer, who also was long engaged in scientific pursuits at London and Paris. He had the honour of being appointed by the Spanish government to assist the French astronomers, Messrs. Biot and Arago, in measuring an arc of the meridian. He died suddenly, at the age of nearly 45 years.

New Journals.—Every day the publication of new journals is advertised in Madrid: many of them bear the most singular and out-of-the-way titles; such are, "The Periodical Mania," "The Cries of the Parrot of Granada,"---(Clamores del Papagayo Granadino,) &c. &c.

ITALY.

Canova's New Work.—This is a group representing Pity. The subject having been so often treated already, and particularly by the celebrated Buonaroti, seemed not to have left aught of novelty; but Canova has discovered the secret of making his group admired by dispositions altogether new. It is composed of three grand figures, the Virgin mourning, Jesus Christ dead, and Saint Mary Magdalene. The professors of Sculpture have agreed that there prevails among them the most perfect harmony in the position of all their members. The figures are completely interlaced, the draperies cover them with a grace and a natural adaptation, and the view of the whole group is so entirely harmonious, that it strikes with astonishment from all the points where it is contemplated.

Portrait of Laura.—The Gazette of Bologna announces that the original portrait of Laura, by Simone Memini, has been discovered. "The most authentic documents prove that the portrait engraved and published by Morghen is ideal, or at least that of another Laura, who lived in 1500, that is to say, nearly two centuries after the death of her whom the love and the verses of Petrarch have rendered so celebrated."

Quadrature of the Circle.—M. Scamarella, a Venetian geometrician, announces in the Gazette of Venice of 23d November, that he has solved the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and that he is ready to demonstrate it incontrovertibly to all the mathematicians in the world. According to M. Scamarella, the superficies of a circle is equal to the square of the proportional between the diameter of the circle and a line equal to three-fourths of the same diameter. It is also equal to the square of the circumference multiplied by half the radius, estimating their ratio as 7 to 21, and not as 7 to 22, as Archimedes taught. M. Scamarella farther engages to solve all the most difficult problems of this nature, *in faccia a qualcunque Matematico.*

GERMANY.

Extraordinary Travels.—A German, accompanied by proper attendants, went on a mission to Tombuctoo, from the French army in Egypt, and on his route, hearing of the defeat of the French army by Abercrombie, resolved to proceed, rather than become a prisoner to the English. He lost three of his attendants during his journey. They crossed a desert in 53 days, in about the centre of which they discovered three human skeletons, by the side of one of whom was a belt with a chronometer and compass attached to it, one of them made by Harris, the other by Marchmont, this circumstance leaving little doubt that they were English travellers.

Magnetism.—Dr. Seebeck has communicated to the Academy of Science at Berlin, in three different sittings, the last on the 26th of October, a paper "on the Magnetic Properties inherent in all metals and many earths, (and not in Iron alone, as was hitherto supposed,) according to the difference of the degrees of heat." This discovery, it is stated, opens, in this part of Natural Philosophy, an entirely new field, which may lead to interesting results with respect to hot springs, connected with the observations made by the inspector of mines, M. Von Trebra, and others, relative to the progressive increase of warmth in mines, in proportion to their depths. According to M. Von Trebra's observations, the heat at the depth of 150 feet below the surface of the earth is 1 degree, at 300 feet deep 2 degrees, at 600 feet 4 degrees, &c.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Proof whether reaping Corn should be delayed after injury by frost.

In a Highland inland district, the corn was almost universally whitened by frost on the 26th and 27th of August, but as a subsequent healthy colour was partly restored by a thaw, the lady to whom the crop belonged was induced to delay cutting it down. However, as a criterion for future occasions, she had a small portion from each field cut on the 4th of September; and having labelled each, left them to dry in an apartment where the windows remained open. On the 8th of November, the grain was stripped from twelve stalks of the best corn, and the spikes were clipped off the barley, which, including the chaff, weighed

	grains
Barley grown on black and rather wet mould,	111
Red Oats, in drier black mould,	77
Ditto, lower situation, ditto	71
Ditto, rich mould, ditto	107
Ditto, richer mould, ditto	153
Mixed Oats, with one half black Oats	41
Ditto, in better sandy soil,	55
Potatoe Oats, on fallow mould,	160
Ditto, on sandy soil,	97
Early Angus Oats, on fallow mould,	150

The deficiency of weight in this statement was probably caused by the high winds, as the top of each head of corn was bare of seeds. Twelve of the best stalks were chosen for the first and last proof. The worst of all the corn had only chaff where the grain should be produced.

Twelve stalks of the best grain, cut as under-mentioned, were selected from each kind that had been left to grow, to form a contrast with the twelve best stalks of corn cut on the 4th of September: when stripped fom the foot-stalks, and the spikes cut from the barley, Nov. 8th, they weighed as follows.

			grains
Barley, cut	September	21st	78
Red Oats,	Sep.	8th	58
Ditto,	Oct.	6th	40
Ditto,	Sep.	25th	100½
Ditto,	Oct.	4th	38
Black Oats mixed with red	Sep.	13th	46
Ditto, ditto	Sep.	15th	44
Potatoe Oats	Sep.	14th	121
Ditto,	Sep.	20th	83
Early Angus do.	Sep.	27th	136

Large Apple.—An apple, of the sort named Woodstock Orange, was gathered from a small tree at Woodstock, which measured 15 inches by 14½, and weighed 22 ounces. Four others were also gathered from the same tree (and which grew from one eye), weighing together 44 ounces. The Woodstock orange surpasses most other apples in flavour and beauty; and for general purposes it is very superior. The trees are good bearers, and the fruit will keep sound for a long time.

Golden Pippin. — On Mr. Phillips's authority, a full and satisfactory refutation has appeared of that most unlikely theory, that the golden pippin, and some others of our very best apples, were degenerating, and rapidly disappearing, from mere sympathy with the parent stock. Last year, both in Covent Garden market and the nurseries round London, there was as fine and as plentiful a crop of golden pippins as was perhaps ever known.

Malt Dust.—"The dust that screens down from malt, mixed with the tails called combs, are sold very generally for manure. I have tried them often, and have, in several instances, observed that on grass land they took a very speedy effect, even with the first shower of rain; but I have questioned whether the benefit at mowing was considerable. This may, however, be owing to the quantity not being sufficient; for it is not common to sow more than forty or fifty bushels to the acre. It is not manure that I would recommend large sums to be laid out on, without several previous trials; but where it is very cheap, it does well to put into pigeon-houses, necessaries, &c. in order to absorb what might be lost, and increase the quantity of those more valuable manures. It is, however, by some persons valued more highly."

Method to take Smut and Sprit out of Wheat, and improve the Parcel from 6d. to 3s. per Bushel.—After the wheat is cleaned, in whatever manner you think proper, take the riddles out of a winnowing machine, and put a plane board in lieu thereof, then run your parcel through your machine again; the board will convey the wheat towards the tail-board, and by fixing the board to a proper height, in a good steady wind, you will blow nearly the whole of the sprit and smut over the tail-board.

Extraordinary Pear.—A pear of the St. Germain kind was raised this season against a wall in Sir Mark Wood's garden at Gatton, Surrey, which weighed 2 lbs. It measures round the head end 16¾ inches, and round the middle 15 in. The same tree produced several others weighing upwards of 1 lb. 2¼oz.

USEFUL ARTS.

Steam Carriage.—An ingenious cotton-spinner, of Ardwick, near Manchester, has invented a Locomotive or Steam Carriage, for the conveyance of goods or passengers without the aid of horses. After repeated experiments, during the last two years, he has so far succeeded as not to leave a doubt but that it will answer the purpose intended. It will go upon any of the mail roads, up hill or down, at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour; and can be guided with the greatest ease on the most difficult roads.

Brass Lacker for Tin Ware.—To one pint of rectified spirit of wine put two ounces of seed-lac, two drams of dragon's blood, and one ounce of turmeric powder; let the whole remain eighteen days, shaking it often, and then strain it through coarse muslin. With a brush put it on the article intended to be lackered.

Gas.—It has been found by experiment that oil of bitumen, or coal tar, which is considered as waste by those who make and burn gas, if mixed with dry saw-dust, exhausted log-wood, or fustic, to the consistence of paste, and allowed to remain until the water has drained off—two cwt. of the mass being put into the retort, instead of coal, will produce more gas, and be less offensive, than the same quantity of canal-coal; and the process may be repeated until the whole of the tar is consumed.

New Arrow for Shipwrecks.—Mr. John Murray has found that the common musket may be employed in propelling an arrow and line to the shore from the ship, or *vice versa*. The arrow, made of hickory or ash, and loosely fitting the calibre of the musket, is discharged with gunpowder, the charge being less than the usual quantity. These arrows are three or four inches longer than the barrel of the musket, and are shod with iron at the point, having an eye, through which the line is threaded. The lower end enters a socket, which must be in complete contact with the wadding of the piece. The line never snaps, and the average distance to which the arrow and a log-line can be projected may be estimated at 230 feet; in one case an iron rod was carried 333 feet. The arrow may also be projected over buildings on fire, and carry a rope ladder, which could be drawn over the roof by a line attached to the other side, and instantaneously afford a fire-escape.

New Straw Bonnets.—Mr. Cobbett states, that a farmer's daughter of Connecticut has lately sent to the Society of Arts a bonnet made of some sort of grass, infinitely superior to Leghorn. The grass, the lady said, was the *Poa pratensis*, and Mr. Cobbett's son has called upon the lady, and found that the grass was there called *spear-grass*, and that he has seen the same in England. It was cut when in full bloom, just before *turning off*; it was then scalded and dried in the sun several times, and finally bleached with sulphur in a barrel; the *spear*, or the part between the flower and the first joint, was then cut from the remainder of the stalk, and alone made use of.—Mr. Cobbett has sent for some of the seed, and in the mean time suggests, that wheat and rye straw might be grown very fine, if grown only for the straw, and that, cut just before turning ripe, he thinks that such straw would make bonnets equal to Leghorn. It is the turning ripe that renders straw brittle. The bonnet sent over from Connecticut was valued at fifty guineas, and was as superior to Leghorn as fine linen is to sheeting.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Martin and C. Grafton, of Birmingham, printing-ink manufacturers, for a method of making fine light black, of very superior colour, which, for distinction from other blacks, they call Spirit black; and a new apparatus for producing the same. October 24, 1821.

B. Thompson, of Ayton Cottage, Durham, for a method of facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood railways, tram-ways, and roads. October 24, 1821.

C. Tuely, of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, for certain improvements applicable to window-sashes, either single or double hung, fixed or sliding sashes, casements, window shutters, and window-blinds. Nov. 1, 1821.

S. Hobday, of Birmingham, for a method or principle of manufacturing the furniture for umbrellas and parasols, and of uniting the same together. Nov. 1, 1821.

J. F. Archbold, of Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, for a mode of ventilating close carriages. Nov. 1, 1821.

R. Wright, of Mount-row, Kent-road, for certain improvements in the process of distillation. Nov. 9, 1821.

D. Redmund, of Agnes-circus, Old-street-road, for an improvement in the construction or manufacture of hinges for doors. Nov. 9, 1821.

F. A. Egells, of Britannia-terrace City-road, for improvements on steam-engines. Nov. 9, 1821.

J. Gardner, of Banbury, Ironmonger; for a machine preparatory to melting in the manufacture of tallow, soap, and candles; and which machine may be used for other similar purposes. Nov. 9, 1821.

J. Grout, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, for a new manufacture of crape. Nov. 13, 1821.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ARCHITECTURE.

An Address read before the Society of Architects and Antiquaries of London, at the first meeting of their third session. By J. Britton, F. S. A. Hon. Secretary. Printed by Order of the Society.

We have before noticed the formation of this society (Vol. iii. pp. 182—225), and with pleasure recur again to the subject of an institution which, whether it ultimately fulfil the object of its founders or not, deserves the support of all who wish well to the study of architecture, and desire to see it rise into excellence in this country. It is painful to reflect, that with us men of correct taste who have an earnest wish for excellence in art should be those who have least to do with its execution. There seem also to be many collateral causes operating to keep down the spirit of improvement in British architecture. Among these is the jobbing system, which substitutes every where flimsiness and finery for solidity and grandeur—the absence of a feeling of interest in any thing that can last beyond the duration of human life—and the starving plan of erecting public buildings, generated by the habit of employing the cheapest mode instead of the best. A proof of this occurs near Somerset House at the present moment. Instead of completing the entire front of Somerset House next the water, of which there is nearly a fourth part wanting, and thus extending that fine solid mass of building according to its original plan, thus adding to the beauty of the view from Waterloo Bridge, a narrow strip of offices has been run up on the west side of the bridge, to correspond somewhat in external appearance with Somerset House. Blocks of stone have been laid on the edge of a brick quay for a foundation, and the spot of terrace above, instead of being formed of massive arches, was made by iron beams resting on the walls and covered with slabs of Portland-stone, which gave way on a few cartloads of clay being laid upon it. Thus do we build for immortality! This too is a public work, and close to a building erected by private individuals, which gunpowder or an earthquake could alone destroy, rising as it were in mockery of its feeble companion. While these things continue, the best efforts will be unavailing to establish correct notions of art. Mr. Britton, in his present address, from which we have wandered a little, seems to be actuated by an honourable zeal for setting these matters right by giving additional stimulus to every thing which may direct the views of the club to the great object of its formation. After noticing the origin of its meetings, he recommends harmony, and an absence of all religious and political discussion as tending to discord. He shews the want of an establishment for the promotion and encouragement of architecture, which is so neglected in the national academy; and he states that a committee has been formed out of the club to discuss the practicability of forming something of the kind. We most cordially wish the plan success, sensible as we are, that, if it be not effected by some such means, it will never be effected at all. From our portrait-painting Academy, the higher branches of the different arts can expect little efficient assistance. Where there is no real feeling for great things, the common-place routine of the past will suffice for the future. Let a society then be instantly formed by the members of the club, and those that are willing to join in the design. Let it have an eye neither to the patronage nor promises of the great, nor to the hopes of better times, but erect itself upon the only certain basis—its own efforts, the purity and correctness of its taste, and the stamp of genius visible on its labours. It will then force its way to eminence, and mark itself with a character equally honourable to its members and to the land that gave them birth. Hoping we shall soon have to record something of interest respecting an institution so respectably begun, we take our leave of Mr. Britton and the society for the present.

Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from various ancient Edifices in England. No. I. Vol. II. 4to. 1*l.* 1s.

Lectures on Architecture. By J. Elmes. 8vo. 12s.

ASTRONOMY.

Lynn's Star Tables for the year 1822. Royal 8vo. 10s.

A Celestial Atlas. By A. Jamieson, A. M. Royal 4to. 1*l.* 5s.

An Astronomical Catechism, with engravings. By C. V. Whitwell. 21s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Eminent Scotsmen. Part 4. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

We have already noticed the preceding parts of this work. The lives in the present number are those of Alexander Hume, Bellenden, Boyd, Wilkie, Fergusson, Mickle, Geddes, and Grahame. We must do the writers the justice to say, that the nearer they approach to their own times, the more we feel the advantage they possess from being enabled to procure personal anecdotes and local information as to the subjects of their memoirs. We would mention the lives of Fergusson, Geddes, and Grahame, as instances of this kind; that of Fergusson, in particular, is beautifully and interestingly written.

BOTANY.

Treatise on Bulbous Roots, with Directions for their Cultivation. By the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert. 8vo. 5s.

The Botanical Register. By Sydenham Edwards, F. L. S. containing 8 coloured Specimens of exotic Plants. Number 82, price 4s.

Geraniaceæ, or natural order of Geraniums. By R. Sweet, F. L. S. Number 24, price 3s.—Continued Monthly.

The Botanical Cultivator, or a Practical Treatise on propagating, rearing, and preserving all descriptions of Plants. By R. Sweet, F. L. S. 10s. 6d.

Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, or a Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the neighbourhood of London; arranged according to the Linnæan System. Royal 8vo. 18s.

Rosarum Monographia, or a Botanical History of Roses, with an Appendix for the Use of Cultivators. By John Lindley, Esq. F. L. S. Royal 8vo. 21s.

A Natural Arrangement of British Plants. By S. F. Gray, 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l*. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Clark's New School Maps of all the principal States and Kingdoms throughout the World, in 28 maps. Price 6d.

A Dictionary of French Verbs, shewing their different Governments, &c. &c. By J. C. Tarver. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An Analysis of Penmanship, &c. By J. Hill, W. M. 5s.

A Dictionary of French Homonymes, or a new Guide to the Peculiarities of the French Language, being a Collection of French Expressions similar in sound, but differing in signification, illustrated by numerous Anecdotes, Jeux de Mots, &c. particularly designed for those who are desirous of acquiring the Language of Social Intercourse. By D. Boileau. Crown 8vo. price 9s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Views of the Colosseum, engraved by W. B. Cooke and J. C. Allen, from Drawings by Major Cockburn. Part I. Super-royal folio, 1*l*. 1s. Proof Imperial folio, 1*l*. 10s. Published every three months. To be completed in 5 Parts.

Smith's Shakspeare, No. 3.

The Eighth Number, completing the Views of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales. By John Chessell Buckler.

The Architectural Antiquities of Rome — No. 6. In 130 Engravings. By G. L. Taylor and Edward Cresy. To consist of 12 Nos. Imperial folio, price 1*l*. 11s. 6d. India paper, 2*l*. 2s.

A Series of Portraits of Eminent Historical Characters introduced in the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley. With Biographical Notices. Part V. containing Prince Charles Stuart, Archbishop Sharp, The Earl of Southampton, The Regent Murray. In 12mo. 8s.; 8vo. 10s. Proofs 14s.

A Complete Treatise of Lithography, &c. 4to. 1*l*. 16s.

HISTORY.

The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Lichfield; illustrated by a series of engravings of views, elevations, plans, and details of the architecture of the church; with biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. pp. 50. 16 engravings. 1*l*. 18*s*. medium, 3*l*. 3*s*. imperial.

Were we to judge from the splendid engravings in the beautiful volume before us, we should say, that the Cathedral of Lichfield is one of the finest specimens of ancient architecture in the kingdom. The grouping of the three pyramidal spires (plate ii.), which are distinguished, in varied combination, from every approach to the city; the south-east view with the piece of water in the foreground (plate vi.); and the richly-ornamented door-ways (plates iii. v. xv.), impress us with the finest feelings of picturesque variety, romantic beauty, and religious veneration, which the contemplation of our cathedrals, grey with antiquity, always inspires. This cathedral, besides, as Mr. Britton elegantly describes it, is not, like those of Westminster or York, surrounded by common dwellings, but is placed in an open lawn, and environed, at a small distance, with handsome houses, plantations, and gardens; while on the south is a lake, and on the north and east some fine forest-trees. An air of rural simplicity and genteel life appears around the edifice, and gives rise to the most pleasing and cheerful sentiments of religious tranquillity. With all these beauties, however, of architecture and situation, the cathedral of Lichfield has no pretensions to grandeur, and cannot vie with the noble and imposing cathedrals of York, Lincoln, Canterbury, Wells, or Durham; nor is it so impressive and beautiful as that of Salisbury. The dusky red colour of the stone also injures its appearance; and its soft and friable texture, easily crumbled by the weather, gives the walls the ragged appearance of speedy decay. To the architect and the antiquary, it affords other objects of beauty and interest, in the various styles which successive additions and repairs have given to its several parts, from "the unchronicled times of old" till the present day. Of all these the accurate and splendid engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, Radcliffe, Turrell, and Lands, of ground plan, sections, elevations, and ornaments, given here by Mr. Britton, in his well-known tasteful style of topographical display, will afford a high treat, both to the professional architect and to the amateur; while the amusing anecdotes—(we were highly delighted with that of the monk miraculously hanging his cloak on a sun-beam), and the critical research into the topographical history of the cathedral, must prove interesting to every admirer of British antiquities. The amateurs in modern art will also be much gratified with a fine print of Chantrey's celebrated monument of two children.

MATHEMATICS.

The Geometrical Analyses and Geometry of Curve Lines; being Vol. II. of a Course of Mathematics. By John Leslie, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 12mo. 4s. boards.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on the Nervous System. Vol. I. By J. C. Prichard, M. D. F.L.S. 8vo. 12s.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest, &c. Translated from the French of R. T. H. Laennec, M. D. 8vo. 14s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners; a new edition, with considerable additions. 3 vols. 21s.

Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey; with a Memoir and illustrative Notes. 8vo.

The Editor of these papers professes no responsibility either for their publication or selection. He found them, he tells us, in the course of preparation for the press, and consented, at the request of a friend, to prefix a biographical sketch of Lady Hervey, and to add a few explanatory notes, which the lapse of time, or the original obscurity of the circumstances, rendered too often necessary. This lady has been celebrated by Pope for her "merit, beauty, and vivacity," and by Gay for her youth and sweetness. These qualities were, doubtless, more valuable to her contemporaries, than they will be likely to prove to the reader of these letters, where the author's vivacity is displayed on small facts and passing allusions, not very notorious in their own day and wholly forgotten in ours. They, however, who find interest in the literary gossip of Madame de Sevigne, will not be wholly dissatisfied with the perusal of this volume. We must except, we suppose, the 108th page, which, we are gravely assured by the Editor, not having passed under his own eye, contains some errors and omissions.

Time's Telescope; or the Astronomer's, Botanist's, and Naturalist's Guide, for the year 1822, &c. &c.

To look back with advantage, and forward with pleasure, is the sum and substance of human happiness! Fortunate is he who can do so; and still more fortunate is he who has this little work to assist him in his retrospect and prospect, thereby giving an additional value to the Time present. Whatever his pursuit, however multifarious his researches, he cannot fail of finding here both information and amusement, united to a degree of novelty and variety by no means to be expected in an annual publication of this kind. In this selection, good taste is evident; recapitulation has been avoided as far as possible, without omitting necessary information; whilst the author, without seeming to infringe in the slightest degree upon its contemporary utility, has with ingenious propriety rendered it specifically adapted to its place in the regular series, of which it forms the ninth volume. A well-executed frontispiece, of some of the finest shells, is accompanied by a useful introduction to the study of Conchology—a study so interesting to all sea-side tourists.

Affecting History of Tom Bragwell. 2s.

This is a sort of Newgate Calendar story, written with more good intention than power of making a right impression on the class of readers for whose perusal it is intended.

The Art of employing Time to the greatest advantage—the true source of Happiness. 1 vol. post 8vo.

MUSIC.

Observations on Vocal Music, &c. By William Kitchener, M. D. 12mo. 4s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, No. II. By T. Horsfield, M. D. F. R. S.

General History of Birds. By J. Latham, M. D. Vol. I. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

Zoological Illustrations, Vol. 1. By William Swainson, F.R.S. F.L.S. Royal 8vo. 2*l.* 18s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

The Pirate. By the Author of Waverley, &c.

The late appearance of this Work obliges us to defer making any observations in our present Number on its general merits. We shall therefore, for the present, merely give the author's introductory notice.

"The purpose of the following narrative is to give a detailed and accurate account of certain remarkable incidents which took place in the Orkney Islands, concerning which the more imperfect traditions and mutilated records of the country only tell us the following erroneous particulars.

"In the month of January, 1724-5, a vessel called the Revenge, bearing 20 large guns and 6 smaller, commanded by John Gow, or Goffe, or Smith, came to the Orkney Islands, and was discovered to be a pirate by various acts of insolence and villainy committed by the crew. These were for some time submitted to, the inhabitants of these remote islands not possessing arms nor means of resistance; and so bold was the captain of these banditti, that he not only came ashore and gave dancing parties in the village of Stromness, but before his real character was discovered, engaged the affections and received the troth-plight of a young lady possessed of some property. A patriotic individual, Jas. Fea the younger, of Clestron, formed the plan of securing the buccaneer, which he effected by a mixture of courage and address, in consequence chiefly of Gow's vessel having gone on shore near the harbour of Calfsound, on the island of Eda, not far distant from a house then inhabited by Mr. Fea. In the various stratagems by which Mr. Fea contrived finally, at the peril of his life, they being well armed and desperate, to make the whole pirates his prisoners, he was much aided by Mr. James Laing, the grandfather of the late Malcolm Laing, Esq. the acute and ingenious historian of Scotland during the 17th century.

"Gow, and others of his crew, suffered, by sentence of the High Court of Admiralty, the punishment their crimes had long deserved. He conducted himself with great audacity when before the Court; and from an account of the matter, by an eye-witness, seems to have been subjected to some unusual severities, in order to compel him to plead. The words are these:—'John Gow would not plead, for which he was brought to the bar, and the Judge ordered that his thumbs should be squeezed by two men with a whipcord till it did break; and then it should be doubled, till it did again break; and

then laid threefold, and that the executioners should pull with their whole strength; which sentence Gow endured with a great deal of boldness.' The next morning (27th May, 1725), when he had seen the preparations for pressing him to death, his courage gave way, and he told the Marshal of the Court that he would not have given him so much trouble, had he been assured of not being hanged in chains. He was then tried, condemned, and executed, with others of his crew.

"It is said that the lady, whose affections Gow had engaged, went up to London to see him before his death; and that, arriving too late, she had the courage to request a sight of his dead body; and then touching the hand of the corpse, she formally resumed the troth-plight which she had bestowed. Without going through this ceremony, she could not, according to the superstition of the country, have escaped a visit from the ghost of her departed lover, in the event of her bestowing upon any living suitor the faith which she had plighted to the dead. This part of the legend may serve as a curious commentary on the beautiful tale of the fine Scottish ballad, which begins,

'There came a ghost to Margaret's door,' &c.

"The common account of this incident farther bears, that Mr. Fea, the spirited individual by whose exertions Gow's career of iniquity was cut short, was so far from receiving any reward from Government, that he could not obtain even countenance enough to protect him against a variety of sham suits raised against him by Newgate solicitors, who acted in the name of Gow, and others of the pirate crew: and the various expenses, vexatious prosecutions, and other legal consequences, in which his gallantry involved him, utterly ruined his fortune and his family, making his memory a notable example to all who shall in future take pirates on their own authority.

"It is to be supposed, for the honour of George the First's Government, that the last circumstance, as well as the dates, and other particulars of the commonly received story, are inaccurate, since they will be found totally irreconcileable with the following veracious narrative, compiled from materials to which he himself alone has had access, by *The Author of Waverley*."

The Hand of Providence manifested in a faithful Narrative of Real Facts; illustrative of its punishment of Vice and reward of Virtue: interspersed with genuine Anecdotes and suitable Reflections. 12mo. 6s.

If this story has the merit of being drawn from real life, it has none in the selection or execution of its subject, which, in itself equally dull and disagreeable, is treated in a style alike devoid of simplicity and grace. The plates are unfortunate likewise; one represents a man half-strangled, and another the commission of suicide. These are not proper for the contemplation of youth.

Maurice Powell: an Historical Welsh Tale of England's Troubles. 3 vols. 8vo.

There is some attempt at good writing in this work, and were it not that we are reminded in some passages, a little too forcibly, of the Old Mortality by the author of Waverley, we should pronounce the character of John Lucas, the fanatic, to be original and well drawn. The story is not without merit in incident, and excites sufficient interest to reward the reader for the attention he may bestow upon it. The scene is laid during the troubles that existed in the contest between the Parliament and the Royalists.

POETRY.

The Pleasures of Conversation: a Poem. By William Cooke, Esq. A new edition, enlarged, with Poetical Portraits of the principal Characters of Dr. Johnson's Club. small 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

This didactic poem is written by the author of several well-known works. The novelties in the present edition are the portraits of the principal characters of Dr. Johnson's club, with whom the Author, now far advanced in the vale of years, was once acquainted, namely, Burke, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Burney, Wyndham, Garrick, Dr. R. Farmer, Boswell, Horsley, D. Barrington, Dr. R. Brocklesby, A. Murphy, and J. Nichols. The object of the Poem is to recommend assemblies of persons "of both sexes at one another's houses, for the purpose of discussing such occasional subjects as may be useful and ornamental to society." It is but too true, that we have been long deficient in conversational accomplishments, and we fear that some time must yet elapse before the tone of fashionable assemblies can be changed from their present vapidness, common-place, and affectation, to a higher and more intellectual character—to an intercourse that will interest the heart and contribute to enlighten the understanding. It would be superfluous to say more of a work which has been long before the public; but in bearing our testimony to the beneficial nature of the author's views, as they regard society, we only do that which every one who has a relish for the delightful enjoyments of social intercourse, must agree with us in. If the superiority of man over the brute creation be in his intellectual powers, all that tends to exalt and refine, to cultivate and ornament them, must be reckoned among the nobler employments of life. The French have shone pre-eminent in social converse; their converzationes needed no extraneous aid to afford the most refined pleasure to all who partook in them. Let us hope that the time will soon arrive when we shall equal them—when neither cards nor visitings, dress nor equipage, scandal nor the weather, will, amid long intervals of taciturnity, be the subjects that consume all the moments of conversation in fashionable assemblages.

Ancient Spanish Romances relating to the Twelve Peers of France, mentioned in Don Quixote, with English Metrical Versions. By Thomas Rodd. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*.

Specimens of the German Lyric Poets, &c. with Biographical Notices and woodcuts. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems, Divine and Moral. Selected by John Bowdler, Esq. 12mo. 6s.

Desultory Thoughts in London, Titus and Gisippus, with other Poems. By Charles Lloyd. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Metrical Epistles, chiefly from Florence, 12mo. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Elements of Political Economy. By James Mill, Esq. author of "The History of British India." 8vo.

The author of this work tells us, his "object has been to compose a school-book of Political Economy; to detach the essential principles of the science from all extraneous topics, to state the propositions clearly and in their logical order, and to subjoin its demonstration to each." We may add, he has executed his task in a very creditable manner.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin. Illustrated by Engravings, after Drawings by George Petrie, Esq. To which is added a Plan of the City. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

This is a very pretty volume, abundant in matter, with a copious index, and 18 very neat engravings of the following subjects:—A Plan of the City, View of Dublin, the Castle, the Castle Chapel and Record Tower, Trinity College, the Bank, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral, St. George's Church, the Metropolitan Catholic Chapel, Sackville-street, Post-Office and Nelson's Column, the New Theatre Royal, the Law Courts, the King's Inns and Royal Canal Harbour, the Custom-House, the Royal Exchange, the College of Surgeons, and the Rotunda and Lying-in-Hospital. We are persuaded this work will be very acceptable to those who visit the metropolis of our sister kingdom.

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THEOLOGY.

Biblical Fragments. By M. A. Schimmelpennick. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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LITERARY REPORT.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND has in the press, a Tour through Belgium, embellished with plates after drawings by the DUCHESS.

The Rev. H. MILMAN has in the press, The Martyr of Antioch; a Tragic Drama.

Essays on the Love, the Poetry, and the Character, of Petrarch, are preparing for publication by UGO FOSCOLO.

We have already announced that a Life of the celebrated Dr. BENTLEY is expected next Spring from the pen of Professor MONK. From the intimate connexion between this great scholar and the University of Cambridge, for upwards of forty years, his biography must unfold much that is interesting in the literary history of England during that period. We therefore consider it to be highly desirable that persons who possess private papers of Doctor Bentley's, which might throw light on the subject, should render them accessible to the able projector of the work, which would be doing a service to literature.

Mr. PHILLIPS, to whom the Public is already indebted for a History of Fruits, has just ready for publication, a History of Cultivated Vegetables, which is to be dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty. In this Work, the object of the Author has been to render the knowledge of plants entertaining and useful, not only to Botanists, but to those who have hitherto deemed it a difficult and uninteresting science. He has endeavoured to ascertain of what countries the vegetables now cultivated are natives, the earliest account of their cultivation, and how far they have improved by attention, or degenerated by neglect; also, the various uses made of them by the ancients, as well as the moderns of different countries. The medicinal and chemical qualities of vegetables being of the greatest importance, will also be particularly attended to, and the accounts given of them, collected with the utmost care from the reports of the most eminent physicians of every age. The etymology, natural history, physiology, and anatomy of the plants, are from the remarks of the most ingenious students of the vegetable world, as well as from the author's personal observations.

The Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT has in the press, The Weird Wanderer of Jutland, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. 8vo.

The new Work of the Author of the Hermit in London is a Tale in 3 vols entitled, "The Highlanders."

It is rumoured in the dramatic circles, that the MS. of a considerable portion of Mr. MATURIN's Tragedy of Osmin (which was preparing for Covent Garden Theatre) has been lost *in transitu per coach.*

The new volumes of HORACE WALPOLE's Remains are expected to appear in January.—They will form the 7th and 8th volumes of his Works—the sixth having been lately completed by the publication of the Letters addressed to George Montague, Esq. and the Rev. William Cole.

Mr. HIGHMORE is preparing an Account of the Public Charities in London, since the date of his former work in 1810.

The Author of "The Mystery, or Forty Years Ago," and of "Calthorpe, or Fallen Fortunes," is about to come forward with a Tale, entitled "Lollardy," founded on the persecutions which marked the opening of the Fifteenth Century. It comprehends that stormy but interesting period, when the subjects of this country, who presumed to read the Bible in their vernacular tongue, were liable to be hanged as traitors to the King, and burned as heretics to God.

New Editions of Mr. BROWN's American Tales, Wieland and Ormond, are preparing for publication.

The French Government have authorised the publication of a new and less expensive Edition of the splendid and important work on Egypt, the result of the Observations and Researches made in that Country during the French Expedition. Messrs. Rodwell and Martin, who are appointed agents for the sale in England, have just published a detailed Prospectus, to which we invite the attention of the public.

M. LANGLES, Keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, has published a work on the ancient and modern Monuments of Hindostan.

Early in the ensuing month will be published Conversations on Mineralogy, with plates.

Preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo. Europe, or a General Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers, with conjectures on their future Prospects. By a Citizen of the United States.

JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd, will shortly publish, in 3 vols., The Perils of Man; or, War, Women, and Witchcraft.

Mrs. OPIE has in the Press, Madeline, a Tale, in 2 vols. 12mo.

The Miscellaneous Works of the Right Honourable HENRY GRATTAN are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Miss SPENCE will shortly publish a new Work, entitled Old Stories, 3 vols.

In the course of a few days will be published, in 8vo., the Second Edition of Views of America, in a Series of Letters from that country to a Friend in England, during 1818, 19, 20. By F. WRIGHT.

In the press, Proofs and Illustrations of the Principles of Population. By FRANCIS PLACE.

Miss HILL, author of "The Poet's Child," has just ready for publication, Constance, a Tale.

A Correct Annual Guide to the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, which has long been wanted, is announced under the title of The Royal Blue Book, or Fashionable Directory and Canvassing Guide, for the year 1822. It is compiled on an entirely new plan, all the squares, principal streets, &c. being arranged according to their local situation.

A Grammar of the Sunscrit language, on a new plan, by the Rev. WILLIAM YATES, has just been imported, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral, consisting of 26 engravings by J. Le Keux, &c. and an ample portion of letter-press, which is now in course of publication, will be finished in March next. About the same time will be completed the fifth volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. This volume is appropriated to a chronological arrangement and classification of the architecture of this kingdom, which is illustrated by 80 engravings, mostly by J. Le Keux, with a Historical and Critical Essay on the rise, progress, and characteristics of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Mr. BERNARD COHEN, Editor of the Exchange List, has in considerable forwardness a work on the Public Debts and Finances of Foreign States, with an Appendix, including a compendious View of the Increase and Present State of the National Debt.

Speedily will be published, Instructions for Civil and Military Surveyors, in Topographical Plan-Drawing; forming a Guide to the just conception and accurate representation of the Surface of the Earth, in Maps and Plans. Founded upon the system of John George Lehmann, late Major in the Saxon infantry, &c. By WILLIAM SIBORN, Lieut. H. P. 9th infantry.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1, to Nov. 30, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Nov. 1	36	60	29,90		Nov. 16	48	54	29,43	29,36
2	56	63	29,90	29,83	17	43	55	29,56	29,64
3	48	58	29,82	29,51	18	48	59	29,78	30,08
4	38	46	29,29	29,61	19	35	53	29,93	29,96
5	27	45	30,06	30,15	20	35	50	29,93	29,75
6	26	44	30,25	30,28	21	43	48	29,68	29,78
7	29	48	30,22	30,17	22	33	56	29,62	29,44
8	34	49	60,15	stat.	23	31	48	29,67	29,95
9	33	48	30,12	30,10	24	33	52	29,72	29,62
10	36	53	30,08	30,09	25	34	51	29,78	29,60
11	39	47	29,94	29,60	26	46	55	29,32	29,19
12	43	57	29,79	29,96	27	40	47	29,45	29,76
13	35	56	29,91	29,77	28	28	50	29,75	29,57
14	50	60	29,74	29,78	29	40	54	29,58	29,75
15	50	62	29,74	29,51	30	40	50	29,87	29,56

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Mon. 26, 7 h. 30 m. 26 s. 2nd sat. emers.
Tues. 27, 11 h. 21 m. 30 s. 1st sat. emers.
Thurs. 29, 5 h. 50 m. 29 s. 1st sat. emers.
Thurs. 29, 6 h. 43 m. 36 s. 3rd sat. emers.

The Weather.—The variableness of the climate of Great Britain has never been more remarkable than of late. On the 2d Nov. at six in the morning, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 60½ degrees, and at the same hour on the 4th of July last, it was only at 52; so that at one period in the middle of the present summer, it was 8½ degrees colder than in the month of November. On the night of Nov. 1, at York, the minimum of the thermometer was 49; on the night of the 2nd July last, it was 36; being 13 degrees colder. On the 5th of November, at the same hour in the morning, the thermometer was at 30, being 19 deg. colder than three days before.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On ushering in the new year, we should have been happy to congratulate the agriculturist on the prospect of terminating his perplexities with the old one; but candour obliges us to confess that we are visited by no such gratifying forebodings. The price of grain, we apprehend, has reached the ultimatum of depression; nevertheless no material advance is likely to take place before the farmer has provided for his regular payments of rent and tithe, together with the current expenditure for labour, when not a bushel of corn will be left in his hands to raise a fund for contingencies in the shape of tradesmen's bills and other incidental expenses.

Fortunately the rigour of the season has not contributed to his discomfiture—fine open weather has afforded great facility to the operations in husbandry, and the avocations of the season are consequently in advance. Its beneficent influence, moreover, is not confined to this department—the resuscitated and luxuriant appearance of the wheat-plant would reanimate his hopes, did not pecuniary difficulties, and the dread of continued low prices, paralyse all his efforts.

Turnips yield an abundance of feed, though the bulb is less in proportion to the whole produce than we have occasionally witnessed: this circumstance, however, will be the means of preserving them from the effects of frost, should severe weather occur, and may ultimately prove an advantage. Indeed, keeping is altogether plentiful and cheap, to which the price of meat is rigidly commensurate—not so that of lean cattle; and if the holders have conceded a little in their demands latterly, they are still too extravagant to admit of the most distant probability for the grazier to obtain remuneration. This is one of the many evils which beset farmers in general; namely, that when they are *purchasers* of lean cattle, they have to contend with a few interested men, who can and do, by combination, command the market, and secure their own prices. The same remark is equally applicable when they become *sellers* also, whether of fat beasts or grain;—a few of the principal butchers and merchants set the price, and the farmers have no alternative but to submit to their terms.

Amidst the universal depression in the value of farming produce, pigs appear to have partaken somewhat largely: the consequence of which has been such an indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, that a murrain or epidemic could not more effectually contribute towards extirpating the breed. We shall be greatly deceived if in a few months their relative value is not altered very materially.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the *quarter*, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the dates.

	November 21st *to* 24th	28th *to* *Dec.* 1st	5th *to* 8th	11th *to* 15th	19th *to* 22d
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Uxbridge, *by the load*	7*l* 10*s* 21*l* 0*s*	7*l* 0*s* 20*l* 10*s*	7*l* 0*s* 19*l* 0*s*	7*l* 0*s* 16*l* 15	7*l* 0*s* 17*l* 10*s*
Aylesbury, *by the load*	10*l* 0*s* 20*l* 0*s*	10*l* 0*s* 15*l* 0*s*	8*l* 0*s* 18*l* 0*s*	8*l* 0*s* 16*l* 0*s*	8*l* 0*s* 17*l* 0*s*
Newbury	20 0 80 0	21 0 72 0	24 0 72 0	25 0 72 0	28 0 74 0
Reading	32 0 82 0	30 0 74 0	23 0 72 0	23 0 72 0	23 0 72 0
Henley	30 0 88 0	43 0 82 0	43 0 82 0	43 0 82 0	29 0 75 0
Banbury	32 0 80 0	28 0 72 0	0 0 0 0	24 0 70 0	28 0 76 0
Devizes	40 0 78 0	36 0 80 0	30 0 73 0	26 0 73 0	20 0 76 0
Warminster	40 0 84 0	38 0 80 0	38 0 76 0	34 0 72 0	32 0 73 0
Basingstoke	50 0 84 0	50 0 80 0	50 0 80 0	50 0 78 0	50 0 78 0
Sherborne	12*l* 0*s* 19*l* 0*s*	12*l* 0*s* 19*l* 10*s*	12*l* 0*s* 19*l* 0*s*	9*l* 0*s* 20*l* 0*s*	9*l* 0*s* 19*l* 0*s*
Dorchester, *by the ld.*	7 0 9 6	7 0 9 6	7 0 9 6	7 0 9 6	7 0 9 6
Exeter, *by the bushel*	52 0 76 0	50 0 72 0	42 0 68 0	40 0 56 0	42 0 72 0
Lewes	9*l* 0*s* 21*l* 5*s*	8*l* 0*s* 20*l* 0*s*	8*l* 0*s* 15*l* 10*s*	8*l* 0*s* 17*l* 0*s*	8*l* 0*s* 19*l* 10*s*
Guildford, *by the load*	62 9 0 0	66 6 0 0	61 2 0 0	63 1 0 0	55 2 0 0
Winchester	44 0 76 0	40 0 74 0	24 0 61 0	34 0 56 0	48 0 52 0
Chelmsford, *by the ld.*	5*l* 10*s* 17*l* 0*s*	7*l* 0*s* 17*l* 0*s*	7*l* 0*s* 16*l* 10*s*	7*l* 0*s* 15*l* 0*s*	0*l* 0*s* 0*l* 0*s*
Yarmouth	36 0 58 0	34 0 56 0	30 0 52 0	30 0 50 0	0 0 0 0
Bury, *by the coomb*	20 0 32 0	0 0 0 0	20 0 29 0	0 0 0 0	18 0 28 0
Lynn	30 0 61 0	28 0 58 0	26 0 54 0	26 0 52 0	22 0 50 0
Horncastle	30 0 43 0	30 0 42 0	30 0 40 0	30 0 37 0	24 0 40 0
Stamford	36 0 66 0	36 0 70 0	31 0 60 0	28 0 58 0	30 0 58 0
Northampton	35 0 74 0	34 0 46 0	37 0 60 0	34 0 66 0	32 0 68 0
Truro, 24 *gals. to bush.*	22 6 0 0	22 6 0 0	22 0 0 0	22 3 0 0	22 0 0 0
Swansea	42 8 0 0	44 8 0 0	45 4 0 0	42 8 0 0	42 8 0 0
Nottingham	50 0 0 0	49 8 0 0	47 0 0 0	46 6 0 0	47 0 0 0
Derby, 34 *qts. to bush.*	40 0 66 0	36 0 64 0	40 0 64 0	32 0 62 0	36 0 62 0
Newcastle	48 0 66 0	30 0 66 0	30 0 64 0	30 0 62 0	30 0 52 0
Dalkeith, *by the boll**	27 0 36 0	26 0 31 0	24 0 31 0	24 0 29 0	24 0 28 0
Haddington, *ditto**	27 0 36 0	28 0 33 0	26 0 35 0	26 6 35 0	24 0 30 6

* The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Peas, and Beans, is 3 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Aggr. Aver. Nov. 10th, 55*s*. 2*d*.—17th, 55*s* 4*d*—24th, 53*s* 11*d*—Dec. 1st, 51*s* 11*d*.—8th, 51*s* 2*d*.—15th, 49*s* 2*d*

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.				
Kidneys	3*l* 0*s*	to	4*l* 10*s*	
Champions	2 10	to	4 5	
Ox-Nobles	2 0	to	2 10	
Apples	2 10	to	3 0	
Onions	0 0	to	0 0	

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.				
Beef	2*s* 4*d*	to	3*s* 4*d*	
Mutton	1 8	to	2 8	
Veal	3 8	to	5 8	
Pork	3 0	to	5 0	
Lamb	0 0	to	0 0	

COAL MARKET.
Dec. 26.

Newcastle, from 38*s* 6*d* to 41*s* 9*d*
Sunderland, from 00 0 to 00 0*d*

Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 10¾*d*.

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD—	Hay,	3*l* 0*s*	to 4*l* 0*s*	Aver. 3*l* 10*s*	0*d*
	Straw,	1 6	to 1 12	— 1 9	0
	Clover,	4 0	to 4 10	— 4 5	0
ST. JAMES'S.—	Hay,	3 0	to 4 4	— 3 12	0
	Straw,	1 4	to 1 11 6*d*	— 1 7	9
	Clover,	3 12	to 4 10	— 4 1	0
WHITECHAPEL.	Hay,	3 10	to 4 0	— 3 15	0
	Straw,	1 10	to 1 16	— 1 12	0
	Clover,	4 0	to 5 0	— 4 10	0

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Dec. 17 to 22.

Wheat	3,601	Peas	1,103	Malt	1,049
Barley	3,679	Tares	8	Beans	929
Oats	1,559	Rape	—	Linseed	—
Rye	—	Brank	10	Mustard	—

Various Seeds, 311 qrs.—Flour, 3,462 sacks.
Ireland.—Wheat, 1,460 qrs.—Foreign:—Linseed, 300; Mustard, 25; and Hemp, 150 qrs.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.				New Pockets.			
Kent	2*l* 0*s* to 4*l* 4*s*	Sussex	2*l* 0*s* to 3*l* 0*s*	Kent	2*l* 10*s* to 4*l* 4*s*	Sussex	2*l* 5*s* to 3*l* 5*s*
Essex	2 10 to 3 10	Yearling Bags, 30*s* to 50*s*		Essex	2 10 to 4 0	Farnham	0 0 to 0 0

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 24, 1821.

THERE is a very convenient phrase current among the ladies on important occasions, which implies, not only all it expresses, but somewhat more,—"*as well as can be expected.*" We might, accurately enough, apply this phraseology to the present state of the markets for the supply of the principal articles of British commerce. The season of the year naturally checks exportation to all places where the rigors of winter are expected to close the ports: while the year's end acts as a kind of negative to the opening of fresh accounts, or to any considerable enlargement of accounts already advanced, and supposed to be "heavy enough." Notwithstanding this, we learn (and we have taken some pains in making inquiries) that there is a more cheerful air, a more confident expectation, than at the same season for some years past, in most departments of trade and commerce. The leading manufactories of the country are in full work; the labouring hands, which some time ago were idle, are now employed, if they think proper; while their masters more readily employ them, because they await with greater firmness the not distant time when they shall deliver their productions to orders, and forward them to the consumers. Our WOOLLEN manufactures, for instance, which had been very slack and depressed, are reviving; and will have more to shew for the proceeds of this year, than for any one of the four or five years last past.

Our COTTON manufactures are well off; and in some departments are even brisk, and full: nor is the cotton market below a fair state; for as soon as one set of buyers is supplied, and, consequently, somewhat of languor is apprehended, another set comes forward, and maintains the general steadiness of the whole, considered as an average. East India cottons, which, in our last Report, were noticed as heavy and sluggish, have attracted the attention of several of the principal buyers, and have felt the benefit of a tolerably free inquiry. East India SILK bears a fair price, and meets encouragement. The TEA sale has fluctuated: Boheas and Congos have sold cheaper, say 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.; Singloos and Twankays are full fourpence per lb. dearer; and the superior descriptions still higher.

After Tea, COFFEE; which article has experienced as favourable a reception as could be expected. The public sales, though extensive, have gone off briskly; and much inquiry has been made—and, we believe, much business has been done, by private contract, also.

There is somewhat of a struggle in the SUGAR market between buyer and seller: the price had fallen, and the buyers anticipated a farther fall: to which the holders will not submit; and, as they know that the stock in the warehouses at the year's end will be eight or ten thousand casks less than it was last year, there seems to be sufficient warrant to justify their firmness. It is probable, therefore, that the ensuing holidays will effect a kind of repose between the parties, and after the relaxation of the season, they may meet with renovated dispositions for business, to their mutual advantage.

RUM is held with great firmness; and the seller, if his article be good, will not hear of a price below what he has fixed as the proper currency. We do not know that the business really done is very extensive; but the demand is open and lively, and the buyers are watchful to obtain parcels. BRANDY is not so: the best marks have lowered no less than *sixpence* per gallon; notwithstanding which, the temptation has failed of any great effect.

The importation of TALLOW has, this year, been insufficient to supply the quantities contracted to be delivered in the course of the year: not that they were unusually large, but that the last laden vessels have been longer delayed than was expected, and such as cannot arrive in time for the stipulated delivery, are so much subtracted from the supply. This has produced a very rapid rise in favour of what is in the stores: and as some must purchase before they can deliver, the market may fairly be said to be in a bustle; certain dealers wishing for a wind in a certain point, others deprecating it.

We are sorry to report a partial failure in the POTATOE crop in Ireland. That country depends so much on the abundance of this root that every deficiency must be felt by its population. This has occasioned speculation in other branches of provisions furnished by Ireland; in Bacon, for instance; and this article has been bought up extensively: the prices have risen in consequence, not less than 3*s.* per cwt.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Nov. to 24th Dec. 1821, both inclusive.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	SouthSea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Nov. 26	239	77¼	78	96⅞	110⅞	19 ½	——	241½	——	67 pm.	par 3 pm.
27	239½	77⅜ 77	78⅛ 77¼	96¾	110⅝	19 ½	——	242	——	67 pm.	2 pm. par.
28	239	77 6⅞	77⅞	96½	110¼	19 ⅜	76¼	——	——	65 pm.	par 2 pm.
29	239	76¾ ⅞	77¼ ½	96⅜	110½	19 ⅜	——	240	——	65 pm.	par 2 pm.
30	——	77 6⅞	77¼	96½	110⅜	19 7/16	——	——	——	——	1 3 pm.
Dec. 1	238½	76⅞	77⅛	96½	110¾	19 ⅜	——	240	——	67 pm.	3 1 pm.
3	238½	76⅞ ½	77¼ ½	96⅜	110¾	19 ⅜	——	240½	——	65 pm.	3 pm. par.
4	236½	76¼ ½	76⅞ 77	96¼ 5⅞	110⅞	19 5/16	——	239	——	63 pm.	2 dis. par.
5	237	76½ ⅜	——	96⅛ 5⅞	110⅞	19 5/16	——	——	——	64 pm.	par 1 pm.
6	237½	76⅝ 7	——	96¼	——	19 7/16	——	——	——	65 pm.	par 2 dis.
7	——	76¾ ¼	——	96¼	——	19 ⅜	——	——	——	64 pm.	2 dis. par.
8	——	76½ ⅜	——	96⅛	——	19 ⅜	——	——	——	65 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
10	——	76½ ½	——	96	——	——	——	——	——	67 pm.	1 dis. par.
11	235½	76⅜ ⅝	——	96	——	——	——	——	——	68 pm.	par 1 dis.
12	236½	76⅜ ⅝	——	96⅛	——	19 ⅜	——	——	——	68 pm.	1 dis. pm.
13	237	76⅝ ¾	——	96¼	——	19 7/16	——	——	——	69 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
14	236½	76⅝ ¾	——	96¼	——	19 7/16	——	——	——	70 pm.	par 2 pm.
15	237	76¾ ¾	——	96⅜	——	19 7/16	——	——	——	71 pm.	2 pm. par.
17	236½	76¼ ½	——	96¼	——	——	——	——	——	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
18	237	76⅝ ½	——	96¼	——	19 5/16	——	——	——	69 pm.	par 2 pm.
19	236½	76¾ ⅝	——	96⅜	——	19 7/16	——	——	——	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
20	236¾	76¾ ⅝	——	96¼	——	19 ⅜	——	——	——	71 pm.	par 2 pm.
21	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
22	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
24	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

Exchequer Bills dated Dec. 1820, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 17 TO DECEMBER 15, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDREWS, E. Worcester, bookseller. (Robins, Stourbridge
Armistead, J. Clapham, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Bush and Startifont, Preston
Attwood, A. Lymington, surgeon. (Guy
Aydon, E. and W. Elwell, Shelf, Halifax. (Alexander
Baker, W. and W. Portsea, grocers. (Poulden
Barker, W. Welch Whittle, victualler. (Stock, Chorley
Bayliss, T. Curdworth, dealer. (Wills, Birmingham
Beale, W. Newbury, timber-dealer. (Ashfield and Wright, Tokenhouse-yard
Beaumont, J. D. Maidstone, upholsterer. (Dickenson and Sadworth
Bellott, H. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. Woodburn
Bentley, J. Curtain-road, Shoreditch, hardwareman. (Pike, New Boswell-court
Bell, J. and G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, coopers. (Bennett, Lambeth-hill
Bingham, R. C. Gosport, banker. (Cook and Hunter, Clement's Inn
Boultbee, J. and Cole, J. W. Peterborough, bankers. (Anderton, Quality-court
Box, T. Buckingham, banker. (Evans, Hatton-garden
Brander, J. and Barclay, J. Size-lane, merchants. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Bray, D. Plymouth Dock, victualler. (Bevan and Britton, Bristol
Bryan, W. L. and R. G. Gunnell, Poultry, printers. (Loxley and Son, Cheapside
Browne, J. Canterbury, linen-draper. (Reardon and Davis, Gracechurch-street
Burkitt, W. Beverley, miller. (Richardson, Hull
Burrell, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant. (Seymour
Byass, H. Rayleigh, surgeon. (Shaw, Billericay
Calvert, J. Covent-garden, merchant. (Lavie and Oliverson, Old Jewry
Campart, W. H. Croydon, hatter. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street
Cattell, W. Titton, miller. (Bird, Kidderminster
Cella, P. George-street, Minories, wine-merchant. (Annesley and Son
Chamberlain, J. Bristol, merchant. (Pallin
Clarkson, J. Gracechurch-street, hatter. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street
Clark, J. Commercial-place, ship-owner. (Simpson, Fen-court
Cleaver, W. Church-lane, Chelsea, grocer. (Dawson and Co. Saville-place
Cooper, W. Liverpool, draper. (Pickford
Cooper, C. Gray's Inn-road, grocer. (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Court, H. Fish-street-hill, straw-hat-maker. (Reynolds, St. John-street
Coutes, J. Weobly, tanner. (Cleave, Hereford
Cropper, J. Great Peter-street, brewer. (Mangnall, Aldermanbury
Davidson, J. and Milligan, J. Liverpool, merchants. (Radcliffe and Duncan
Dentith, J. Liverpool, silversmith. (Mawdsley
Denziloe, M. K. Bridport, bookseller. (Murley
Dobell, J. Cranbrook, currier. (Alison and Hundleby, Freeman's-court
Dobson, T. and Thompson, G. Darlington, mercers. (Raisbeck, Stockton
Durrant, W. Castle-street, Finsbury, tailor. (Clarke, Bishopsgate Church-yard

Edwards, W. Chatham, linen-draper. (Rippon, Great Surrey-street
Eastwood, R. Leeds, draper. (Atkinson, Manchester
Eastwood, H. Eastwood, York, fustian-manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery-lane
Elliot, T. and Haslock, S. Northampton, bootmakers. (Carter, Lord Mayor's Court-office
Epps, J. Holborn, bacon merchant. (Harvey and Willson, Lincoln's Inn
Evans, T. Mackwalleth, innkeeper. (Maddock and Burley, Shrewsbury
Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, trunkmaker. (Caslon, High-street, Mary-le-bone
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square, surgeon-dentist. (Budd and Hayes, Bedford-row
Fowler, J. Mark-lane, tea-dealer. (Hodgson, John-str. Adelphi
Fuller, J. M. Worthing, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane
Gage, M. A. Liverpool, tailor. (Lace and Co.
Gale, Q. Newgate-market, butcher. (Willmot, Essex-st.
Garrick, J. L. Mitcham, merchant. (Grimaldi and Staples, Copthal-court
Gayter, T. Bruisyard, Suffolk, merchant. (Rabett and Mayhew
Gotobed, W. Stretham, Isle of Ely, butcher. (Wilkin, Soham
Graham, Sir R. bart. Railton, J. and Jos. and J. Young, Manchester and London, merchants
Greaves, J. Sheffield, merchant. (Wheat
Green, G. and J. and S., Sheffield, edge-tool-makers. (Hardy
Handsword, H. Great Winchester-street, merchant. (Lester, New-court
Harrison, J. Beckfoot, carpenter. (Pearson, Londsdale
Hatfield, H. Abingdon-row, merchant. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Haviland, R. Cirencester, distiller. (Gardner, Gloucester
Haydon, L. and Hendy, J. K. Welbeck-street, house agents. (Huchison, Crown court
Hertland, H. L. Birmingham, builder. (Corrie, Birmingham
Howard, J. St. Martin's-court, cordwainer. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Houndsfield, J. Cononley, calico-manufacturer. (Newtons and Winterbottom
Hutchings, J. Stoke Damerel, builder. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock
Jackson, R. Cannon-street, merchant. (Borrodaile, Catcaton-street
James, R. Conderton, Worcester, horse-dealer. (Olive, Tewkesbury
Joseph, G. and S. Green, Sheffield, factors. (Wilson
Kay, E. Sheffield, merchant. (Thompson
Kay, T. Lambridge-place, Walcot, auctioneer. (Noel, Great Ormond-street
Kerwood, C. G. John-street, painter. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Kippen, D. Sangate-wharf, timber-merchant. (Jones, Brunswick-square
Kinner, W. and S. Notting-hill, coach-proprietors. (Hull, Chiswell-street
Kirkham, G. Lancaster, merchant. (Robinson
Landeastle, J. and G. R. Nation, Bristol, carpenters. (Ambury
Lapage, S. Clement's-lane, drysalter. (Griffith, High-str.
Levi, H. Nelson-square, merchant. (Green and Thotley, Angel-court
Lichfield, J. Cambridge, gardener. (Chevell
Longrigg, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Mawdsley
Longster, G. Highbury Terrace, merchant. (Smith and Buckerworth, Bedford-row
Mabson, W. Kelsale, corn-merchant. (Southwell, Saxmundham
Margetts, T. Old Woodstock, wheelwright. (North and Harrison
Marsden, P. Sheffield, grocer. (Branson
Matthews, T. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Swain and Co. Frederick's-place
Meadway, R. Beauminster, butcher. (Murley, Crewkerne
Monkhouse, R. New Shoreham, timber-merchant. (Rogers, Worthing
Moody, J. jun. Egham, coach-master. (Isaacson, Broad-court
Morton, P. Salford, merchant. (Higson, Manchester
Moore, J. Sowerby, woollen-cloth manufacturer. (Thompson and Co. Halifax
Moss, T. Vauxhall, potter. (Henson and Co. Bouverie-st.
Moyse, W. Saxmundham, baker. (Southwell
Mumby, R. Glandford Briggs, mercer. (Nicolson
Murray, J. Park Head, butter and bacon dealer. (Wannopp, Carlisle
Niblock, J. and L. R. Stanley, Bath, woollen-drapers. (Bevan and Britton
Nicolson, J. Cummersdale, iron-founder. (Saul
Needham, R. Queen's-buildings, Brompton, silversmith. (Shelton and Clarke, Old Bailey
Northcote, H. J. Lime-street, wine merchant. (Birkett, Cloak-lane
Page, W. Lime-street, London, spirit-merchant. (Farlow, Holborn-court
Paine, E. Little Chart, Kent, paper-maker. (Elwyn, Hythe
Parker, R. Whitchurch, stationer. (Brookes and Lee
Potter, T. Manchester, publican. (Smith
Railston, J. North Shields, ship-owner. (Nind and Cotterill
Rendall, J. Bridport, painter. (Nicholetts
Richardson, F. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Gregson, Angel-court
Ricket, H. Shoreditch, grocer. (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Ritchie, J. Richardson, F. and Ritchie, J. Watling-street, warehousemen. (Smith and White, Hatton-court
Rivolta, A. Brook-street, London, looking-glass-maker. (Jones, New Inn
Robinson, W. and R. Worthing, carriers. (King and Gell, Lewes
Sanders, J. Coventry, auctioneer. (Mullis, Coventry
Sanders, J. M. Ipswich, ironmonger. (Tyndall and Rawlins, Birmingham
Savery, C. South Efford, lime-burner. (Prideaux, Kingsbridge
Scott, C. Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware-maker. (Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Sherwin, J. Burslem, ironmonger. (Ward
Simister, J. and R. and J. Birmingham, button-makers. (Tyndall and Rawlins
Smith, H. St. Martin's-lane, woollen-draper. (Pownall and Fairthorne, Old Jewry
Spencer, T. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Tebbutt and Sons, Gray's Inn-square
Staff, C. & W. W. Norwich, bombazine makers. (Goodwin
Staff, H. A. Norwich, soap-maker. (Unthank and Foster
Staff, E. and W. W. Norwich, brickmakers. (Bignold and Brightwell
Streets, W. Aldermanbury, galloon-manufacturer. (Webster and Son, Queen-street
Temple, N. Newgate Market, publican. (Bartlet and Beddome, Nicolas-lane
Tills, W. sen. Mistley, merchant. (Sparling and Whittey, Colchester
Tippett's, E. and Gethen, E. Basinghall-street, factors. (Brutton, Old Broad-street
Todd, S. Southampton, mercer. (Caught
Townsend, J. Honiton, and Brook, G. Whimple, bankers. (Flood and Mules
Twigg, J. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Lester, New-court
Ward, J. London, fruit-dealer. (Browne, Lower Thames-street
Warner, J. Garforth, maltster. (Pearson, Selby
Warner, R. Garforth, dealer. (Parker, Selby
Warner, R. Huntingdon, ironmonger. (Maule
Whatley, T. Batcombe, shopkeeper. (Dyne, Burton
Whitehead, J. Hanley, merchant. (Tomlinson, Stafford Potteries
Wild, W. Sheffield, merchant. (Smith
Wills, R. Bloomsbury, tobacconist. (Cobb, Clement's Inn
Williams, S. Bristol, apothecary. (Davis
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, farmer. (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel-court
Wood, J. Birmingham, gun-maker. (Parker

DIVIDENDS.

ADCOCK, D. Melton Mowbray, Dec 12
Akers W. Uttoxeter, Dec 12
Alder St. J. and J. Liverpool, Jan 4
Anderson T. London, Dec 15
Atherton T. Liverpool, Dec 11
Aubrey G. E. Manchester, Dec 26
Austin T., Gregory J., and Husson J. Bath, Dec 8
Barnett J. jun. West street, Jan 12
Bartholomew R. Basildon, Dec 17
Belcher J. B. Hatfield, Essex, Dec 22
Bennett J. Hope, Derby, Dec 15
Bennett W. Laurence Pountney-hill, Jan 5
Bennett J. Bristol, Dec 31
Benson J. R. Artillery place, Jan 5
Betty W. S. Sculcoates, Jan 5
Bolingbroke H. Great Yarmouth, Dec 18
Bourke J. Albemarle street, Dec 15
Bowler W. and Warburton J. Southwark, Dec 22
Boydell J. Bethnal green, Dec 22
Brade W. Preston, Dec 20
Brown W. Sutton at Hone, Dec 15
Browne J. R. New-road, St. Pancras, Dec 11
Brumfit T. Bradford, Dec 31
Buckland J. Newcastle street, London, Dec 22
Bull J., Banks W., and Bryson E., King street, London, Dec 15
Burgess H. and Hubbard J. Leeds, Dec 22
Burn J. Lothbury, Jan 1
Canby W. Leeds, Jan 2
Cary J. Racquet court, Fleet street, Dec 8, 15
Clay J. Kingston upon Hull, Jan 22
Clements R. Coventry, Dec 19
Cohen E. London, Jan 22
Cornwall J. Kirton, Dec 29
Creser W. Baldwyn street, Jan 5
Cullow R. and Peers J. Cheapside, Dec 4
David J. Threadneedle street, Dec 15
Dingle J. St. Austell, Dec 28
Du Bois J. F. and J. London, Dec 18
Duffill J. Bromsgrove, Jan 12
Durham W. Oxhead, Dec 27
Elliot H. Chippenham, Dec 20
Fenton F. Sheffield, Dec 17, 26
Foster J. Sheffield, Dec 19
Frazer A. Norfolk street, London, Dec 22
Friend H. Southwark, Dec 1
Fry J. Dorset street, London, Jan 5

Fry G. Newbury, Dec 29
Garton S. Wood street, Cheapside, Dec 22
Gilbert W. R. Leicester, Jan 2
Gill T. Old Gravel lane, London, Dec 22
Gordon J. Copthall court, Jan. 26
Gratix S. and W. and J. Manchester, Dec 22
Green J. Oxford street, Dec 15
Griffiths G. Cursitor street, London, Dec 18
Gross P. Commercial road, Dec 22
Hague G. Sheffield, Dec 12
Handley S. Hilderstone, Jan 10
Hannum R. Threadneedle st. Dec 22
Hattersley M. Bilton with Harrowgate, Dec 21
Harris J. Bedbridge, Dec 21
Harrop J. Gateshead, Dec 13
Henshaw J. Gloucester place, London, Dec 22
Hollis J. Goswell street road, London, Dec 18
Holmes J. and C. Carlisle, Jan 3
Horrby B. Bernard street, Foundling Hospital, Dec 8
Hunter J. Bucklersbury, London, Dec 8
Hunt C. Mark lane, Jan 5
Jarman W. jun. Knightsbridge, Dec 29
Jeffs F. Coventry, Dec 19
Jent T. Piccadilly, Dec 22
Jones C. and Loadman B. Sheffield, Dec 15
Kelly A. Colonnade, Pall Mall, Dec 8
Kenworthy J. Stone's Wood, Dec 8
Kershaw W. Halifax, Dec 20
King W. Worcester, Jan 3
King R. Minting lane, London, Nov. 20
Kirkman C. F. Deal, Dec 22
Knott, J. Barfristone, Kent, Dec 27
Kruse A. Union court, London, Dec 15
Ladkin W. Leir, Jan 22
Lander G. Birmingham, Jan 5
Landon T. Hartford, Cheshire, Dec 28
Leeson E. Coventry, Dec 22
Lent W. Bridlington, Jan 8
Lewis E. Lanbister, Dec 31
Little T. Bodiham, Sussex, Dec 22
Longridge R. and Pringle G. Painsher, Durham, Jan 5
Luke J. Exeter, Dec 12
Luscombe N. Kingsbridge, Jan 4
Mackenzie C. Caroline street, Bedford square, Dec 1
Mart C. Rathbone place, London, Dec 22
Martin J. Liverpool, Dec 11, 27
Matson R. Barfristone, Jan 8
Matthews J. Coventry, Dec 19
Merrick T. Frith street, London, Dec 18
Mossenton R. Great Marlow, Dec 8
Nailer J. Jeffrey's square, London, Nov. 27
Nash J. Bath, Dec 24
Nedby W. Lamb's Conduit-street, Dec 15
Neville R. Colchester, Dec 18
Newman J. M. Bromsgrove, Jan 5
Oastler R. Horsforth, Dec. 10
Owen O. New Bond street, London, Dec 15
Orr J. Bucklersbury, Dec 8
Packer J. Painswick, Dec 11
Palmer J. Rugely, Dec 10
Pardow G. Coughton, Jan 14
Parks T. and Lawton A. Birmingham, Jan 1
Parkinson T. and R. Preston, Jan 11
Parkinson A., Duckett J., & Alsop S., Manchester, Dec 22
Peak J. Newcastle under Lyme, Dec 8
Peake W. and Carter J. Sloane square, Jan 12
Percy R. and Force J. Wimborne Minster, Dec 26
Pethurst J. Cranbrook, Dec 15
Philpots R. Banbury, Jan 3
Phillips P. R. Carmarthen, Dec 22
Polglaze J. Bristol, Dec 19
Pinkerton T. Birchin lane, Jan 5
Price R. Tewkesbury, Dec 14
Ratcliffe R. Monkwearmouth, Dec 18
Reed H. Mill street, Bermondsey, Dec 15
Ritson J. Carlisle, Jan 5
Robinson T. and T. K., and Hancock R. Manchester, Jan 7
Robinson B. J. & T. Lawrence lane, London, Dec 15
Robinson J. Birmingham, Dec 11, 26
Robson E. Morpeth, Jan 4
Ross A. and Murray J. Leadenhall-buildings, London, Dec 18
Roy J. Wolverhampton, Jan 5
Rudhall J. and H. Birmingham, Jan 2
Sellers H. Burnley, Jan 10
Sedgwick T. Clement's lane, London, Dec 15
Shakespeare J. Fillongley, Jan 22
Shaw J. Wem, Jan 10
Sharples W. and Daulby J. Liverpool, Dec 17
Sheppard R. W. Aldermanbury, London, Dec 29
Slater F. and J. Samlesbury Mill, Dec 10
Smith E. and Sanderson J. Howden, Dec 27
Smith P. and P. and W., Great Lever, Dec. 22
Smith A. Lime street square, Jan 5
Stoddart R. and M. Strand, Jan 5
Sutton J. Lamb's Conduit-st. Jan 5
Taylor J. Shoreditch, Dec 15
Taylor A. Kent road, Jan 8
Tidy M. Southgate, Dec 15
Timmins J. Birmingham, Jan 5
Tyler P. Haddenham, Dec. 13
Vaughan M. and Appleton C. Liverpool, Dec. 15
Vice J. Blackfriars road, Jan. 1
Wainwright W. Liverpool, Dec. 10
Warburton T. Northwich, Jan. 16
Watts G. Chichester, Dec. 18
Watts G. and Bush W. Bristol, Dec. 18
Whalley G.B. Basinghall street, Dec. 15
Whelley T. and J. Friday str. Dec. 11
Wheatley H. Coventry, Dec. 19
White J. and Sloan W. Manchester, Dec. 8
Williams L. W. Fleet street, Dec. 18
Wildish T. R. Aylesford, Kent, Jan. 8
Wood J. Thomas, Yorkshire, Dec. 24
Wood S. Bolton, Lancashire, Dec. 19
Woods J. Portsea, Dec. 20

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c., IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

Criminals.—The following are the number of prisoners brought before the Magistrates of the city, on various charges, from assault to felony, during the several mayoralties, from the first of

Alderman Wood, in 1816 -	4740
Second Mayoralty in 1817 -	6092
Alderman C. Smith - -	4800
Alderman Atkins - -	4484
Alderman Bridges - -	4612
Alderman Thorpe - -	4328

The following account of the relief given in cases of an urgent nature during the mayoralty just terminated, will enable the citizens to form some idea of the duties of these Chief Magistrates, and of the charity dispensed from the Mansion House :—

Number of persons sent to the hospital - - - - -	1154
Of whom were clothed - -	181
Vagrants brought into custody	626
Of whom were passed - -	93

Two hundred and six were brought at the same time before the Magistrates at Guildhall, who passed 130.

Execution.—On the 27th Nov., Ann Norris, aged 22 years; Samuel Hayward, aged 24; and Joseph South, aged 17 yrs. were executed at the usual place, front of the debtors' door, at Newgate. South for uttering forged notes.

Stock Exchange.—In consequence of a serious misunderstanding with some of the leading members of the Stock Exchange, on the subject of abolishing time bargains, a project for the erection of a new Stock Exchange has been started by the dissentients. A meeting has taken place, and names to a very considerable amount have been entered in favour of the measure.

Major André.—The remains of Major André have been removed from Tappan, New York, where they were first interred, and brought to England, by order of the Duke of York. The sarcophagus was last month deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminster-Abbey, which was erected to his memory. The re-interment took place in the most private manner.

New Law Courts.—A new Court of Chancery, and a new Court of King's Bench, will be built in a line with the Court of Common Pleas, opposite Henry the Seventh's Chapel, with a stone fronting all round, to correspond with the ori-

ginal plan. They will occupy the site of the two present intermediate coffee-houses, and open into Westminster-hall.

Alterations and Improvements in Westminster-Abbey.—The interior of Westminster-Abbey, and the monuments, are undergoing a repair, in pursuance of a late resolution of the Dean and Chapter, under the superintendence of Mr. Chantrey, Mr. Theckstone, and other artists of acknowledged talent.. The alterations in the choir will be very considerable. The whole of the iron railing which was erected round the various monuments has been removed. It was much decayed and broken. There will not be any railings again erected; but persons will always attend visitors, and prevent them from injuring the works. The windows have all been cleaned and repaired, and the different wood-work re-gilt. The grand organ has been repaired and new varnished, and the pipes have been new gilded. The expense of these improvements will be defrayed out of the funds of the Dean and Chapter.

A notice signed by the Lord Chancellor was given in the London Gazette of Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1821.—That from and after the 14th of December inst. all public meetings, and meetings of Creditors, held under Commissions of Bankrupt in London, or any place within the Bills of Mortality (as well those fixed by Commissioners of Bankrupts, as also all meetings of Creditors, under Commissions of Bankrupt, which shall be holden in pursuance of public advertisement), shall be holden within the new building, or "Court of Commissioners of Bankrupt, in Basinghall-street, in the City of London."

The Scottish Hospital.—On the 30th of November the festival of the tutelar saint of Scotland was celebrated at the London Tavern; Viscount Melville in the Chair. More than three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner; after which the Secretary read the Report, from whence it appeared that a liberal subscription had been entered into. — Among the interesting spectacles of the evening may be mentioned the Grand Union Violoncello, which was played upon by a performer from Dundee, named Watson, who is entirely deprived of sight. He made use of his feet in order to elicit notes from a bass viol, while he played the violin with his hands, and upon the Pandean pipes with his mouth. This extraordinary performer exhibited to a remarkable extent the results of industry and ingenuity, although deprived of the most valuable of the senses.

Lincoln's-Inn Fields Bible Association.—Last month the Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at Great Queen-street Chapel. Robert Grant, Esq. took the Chair, in the absence of the President. The chairman opened the business of the day. The report was then read; it stated, that since the last Report 155 Bibles and 121 Testaments had been distributed, making a total of 2811. The Ladies had circulated 63 Bibles and 44 Testaments; but there was a great want of collectors in the Committee. The financial report was then read, by which it appeared that 18*l.* had been collected at the last meeting; that the donations and subscriptions amounted to 94*l.* exclusive of 7*l.* 3*s.* collected among the workmen at Messrs. Spode and Copeland's manufactory; 100*l.* had been given to the British and Foreign Society for copies of the Scripture; the Parent Society was still continuing its prosperous course. The report concluded by calling for additional aid and assistance.—A liberal collection was made at the doors.

Attorneys and Solicitors.— By an Act passed on the 8th of last June, any person who has taken a degree at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, may act as a solicitor after having served a clerkship of three years. Persons bound for five years, and serving part of that time, not exceeding one year, with a barrister or special pleader, may be admitted on applying to a judge, or other sufficient authority. This act has been passed for the benefit of those who study at the Universities, and will besides give additional respectability to the profession. It is not designed to interfere with the old mode of serving a clerkship of five years, where that mode may be preferred. The act also only extends to such Bachelors of Arts as have taken their degrees within six years after having been matriculated at the University.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. R. Skinner, A.B. to the rectory of Sampford Peverell, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. S. Pidsley—The Rev. T. Tattershall, M.A. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Matthew's Liverpool —The Rev. R. T. Meade, to the Rectory of Marston Bigot, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. E. A. Bridgman—The Rev. John Jenkyns, LL.B. Vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, to the Rectory of Horsmonden, Kent, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Morland.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Marquess Wellesley to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Duke of Montrose Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Marquis of Hertford; the Marquis of

Conyngham Lord Steward of the Household, *vice* the Marquis Cholmondeley; the Duke of Dorset Master of the Horse, *vice* the Duke of Montrose—Hans Earl of Huntingdon to be Governor of Demerara.

Births.—At Kensington, the lady of W. Wilberforce, esq. jun. of a son and heir—At his house in Cadogan-terrace, the lady of H. R. Pearson, esq. of a son—At Leyton, the lady of R. H. Innes, esq. of a daughter—At Kentish Town, Mrs. R. Valpy, of a daughter—At Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, the lady of N. Doman, esq. of a son—In Artillery-place, the lady of J. Walker, esq. of a daughter—In Crescent-place, Mrs. G. Sanders, of a son—In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, the lady of W. O. Hunt, esq. of a son—Of a still-born male infant, Mrs. W. J. Ricketts, of Berkeley-square—At Hanworth, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Addington, of a daughter—The lady of S. Ryland, esq. of Horsely-down, of a daughter—In Grosvenor-place, the Countess of Uxbridge, of a son and heir—Mrs. Denton, of Somers' Town, of her fourth son—The lady of Mr. C. Hertslet, of Northumberland-street, of a son—In Southampton-buildings, the lady of C. Phillips, esq. barrister-at-law, of a son—At Kennington-place, Mrs. Rosseter, of a son—Mrs. T. H. Buckle, of Hammet-street, of a son—The lady of Mr. Kingdon, of Finsbury-place, of a son—The lady of John Arnold, esq. of Old Bond-street, of a son.

Married.—At St. Anne's Church, Westminster, Captain G. Harris, R.N. C.B. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of J. Woodcock, esq.—At Kensington, Lieut. G. Bague, R.N. to Miss Yarrow, of Jermyn-street—The Rev. S. H. Alderson, to Miss Bennet—At St. Saviour's Southwark, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Wm. Polley, of Southlands, to Mary, daughter of Mr. T. Fitch—At Sudbury, John Eaton, jun. esq. banker, to Mary, second daughter of Sir L. Maclean, M.D.—Mr. J. L. Weller, of Silver-street, to Maria, youngest daughter of M. Foott, esq.—T. F. Reynolds, esq. to Frances Sophia, fourth daughter of James Daniell, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby Hall, Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the late Wm. Douglas, esq.—At Streatham Church, R. Whitmore, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Joseph Kaye, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, A. P. Cooper, esq. of Cheverells, Herts, to Elizabeth Harriet, only child of W. Rickford, esq.—J. Clipperton, esq. to Amelia, youngest daughter of G. Bayne, esq.—At Cheltenham, A. Rosenhagen, esq. to Frances, daughter of the late Fleetwood Parkhurst, esq.—At St. Mary, Aldermary, Mr. Tayler, of Paternoster-row, to Sarah, second daughter of John Birkett, esq.—At St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, P. Andrews, esq. to Mary, daughter of Mr. Norby—At Mary-la-bonne Church, J. W. Birch, esq. to Diana Eliza, eldest daughter of the late James Bourchier, esq.—At Petworth, Mr. W. H. Witherby, of Birchin-lane, to Jane Frances, eldest daughter of W. Hale, esq.

Died.—At Cranley, in Surrey, Mrs. Butcher, relict of J. Butcher, esq.—At Richmond, Mrs. Greening, widow and relict of the late T. Greening, esq. 71—Richard Dalleti, late of Merton, Surrey—George Roberts, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex—At Chertsey, Mrs. Mary Sewell, relict of the late Rev. George Sewell, Rector of Byfleet—In Queen Ann-street, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, relict of the late George Anson, esq. of Shugborough, Staffordshire—At his house in Queen Anne-street West, Sir Martin Browne Folkes, M.P. and F.R S.—At his father's house, Hackney, Mr. J. Briggs, of Leadenhall-street—At Kennington, Henry, son of Robert Lodge, esq.—At Islington, Mr. T. Mander—John Ring, esq. surgeon, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, aged 69; generally known for his philanthropy and literary and professional acquirements—Maria, wife of John Forster, esq. of Upper Thames-street—At Ripley, in his 80th year, Robt. Harrison, esq.—The Rev. Caleb Evans, third son of the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Islington—In Nottingham-place, Commercial-road, Maria, the wife of Mr. Stephen Tew.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

J. PERRY, ESQ.

On the 4th ult. James Perry, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, at his house at Brighton, in the 65th year of his age, of an internal disease, which baffled all human skill, and gradually undermined a constitution promising a much greater length of days. Mr. Perry was born at Aberdeen on the 30th of Oct. 1756, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Chapel of Garioch, under the Rev. Dr. Tait. From this seminary Mr. P. was removed to the High School, Aberdeen, where he prosecuted his stu-

dies with much credit to himself, under the direction of the Messrs. Dunn, its principal masters. In 1771, he was entered of Mareschal College, in the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards commenced the study of the Scots law under Dr. A. D. Fordyce, intending to follow the profession of an advocate. Some unsuccessful speculations of his father, who was an eminent builder, obliged him, however, to relinquish this design; and after having experienced several vicissitudes, Mr. P. arrived, at the beginning of the year 1777, in the British Metropolis, bearing with him strong recommendations from all the principal manufacturers of Manchester, at which town he had been previously engaged for two years, in the capacity of clerk to Mr. Denwiddie. Though these recommendations for some time failed to procure him a suitable situation, Mr. Perry's talents became known to Mr. Urquhart, one of the proprietors of the "General Advertiser," an opposition journal then newly commenced, and immediately secured him an engagement, at a small salary, as a writer for that publication. Several political pamphlets and poems also issued from the pen of Mr. P.; and in 1782 he formed the plan, and was the first editor of the European Magazine, which he conducted for only twelve months, being at the expiration of that period chosen by the proprietors, on the death of Mr. Wall, to be the Editor of "The Gazetteer." It was on Mr. Perry's assuming the editorship of this paper, that he suggested an improvement in the publication of the parliamentary debates, by engaging additional Reporters, which enabled as much parliamentary intelligence to be inserted in the morning, as contemporaries were able to publish in the evening, and sometimes at midnight. He then spent several years in the most assiduous attention to the laborious duties of an editor, during which period his superior talents and amiable manners had gained him the notice and esteem of several highly distinguished characters, from some of whom he received offers, which opened the way to the most brilliant fortunes, but which were rejected by Mr. P. who determined to be allured by no splendour, where principle was to be the sacrifice: he continued the manly assertor of sentiments, distinguished for their liberality in the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity. He next became the proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle," in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray. He was married in 1798, to Miss Anne Hill, a young lady of the most amiable accomplishments, and with whom he lived in much happiness for many years. Of his character as a journalist, it is hardly necessary to speak—the respectability and consequence which the Morning Chronicle had attained under his management, not only in England, but also on the Continent, are sufficient proofs of his superior attainments in the line of his profession. But it is only justice to his memory to add, that his character was not more distinguished for literary eminence, than it was endeared to the wide circle of his acquaintance, and the more select one consecrated to friendship, by that uniform kindness of conduct and amiability of heart, which add even to literature a charm, and render the bereavement of such a man, a cause of public regret. His political sentiments, as a sound and consistent and Constitutional Whig, were well known. He was liberal towards all who had any connexion with him, and steady alike in his public and private attachments. Those who differed from him in political opinions never hesitated to acknowledge the sincerity with which he had adopted them, or the candour and simplicity with which he maintained them. As a public journalist, he did much, very much, towards elevating the principles upon which such duty should be performed. The integrity of his motives was never questioned. Men of all parties, and of the highest rank and talents, contributed to his Journal; for it was a well-known remark — that "Perry may be entrusted with any thing."

REV. C. FRANCIS, M. A.

Lately, at Minal, the Rev. Charles Francis, M. A. rector of that parish, and of Collingbourne Ducis, and one of the Prebendaries of Sarum. The following bequests evince that his benevolence extended beyond the period of his life. He enjoined 50*l.* to be distributed among poor persons in each of the parishes of Minal and Collingbourne Ducis. To the poor of the parishes of West Tanfield and Wath, in Yorkshire, to which he was successively rector nearly forty years since, 100*l.* To repair Minal Church, (on ornamenting which he expended in his life between 1000*l.* and 2000*l.*) he has left the interest of 100*l.* for ever: and the like to repair that of Collingbourne. To augment the small rectory of St. Peter's, Marlborough, the interest of 200*l.*; and the small vicarage of St. Mary's in that town, 100*l.* To the Bath Infirmary, the Institution for the instruction of Deaf and Dumb, and St. Luke's Hospital for the reception of Lunatics, 100*l.* each. To the Salisbury Infirmary, 200*l.*—Towards the Edifice Funds for the repair of Salisbury Cathedral,

200*l.*—And the sum of 4000*l.* to establish a Protestant Free School in Minal; and the land on which it is to be built, this exemplary individual had (through the kindness of General Calcraft) purchased at a very easy rate, and duly enrolled during his life-time.—To the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, of which University Mr. Francis was a member, he has bequeathed such of the Oriental Manuscripts and Works purchased by him of the descendants of the late Professor Pococke, as do not form a part of that collection.

MR. MURRAY.

This gentleman, who for many years occupied a station of great respectability at Covent-garden Theatre, died at Edinburgh, the 8th Nov. 1821, at the age of 67. Mr. Murray derived his descent from Scottish parents; his father being Sir John Murray, Bart. of Broughton, the personal friend, and for some time the confidential secretary of the Pretender. On account of the part he had acted in the rebellion of 1745, he, with others of the followers of that prince, was arraigned for high treason and found guilty. The royal clemency being afterwards extended to him, he retired into private life, and fixed his residence at Cheshunt, near London, where Charles Murray was born in the year 1752. Sir John Murray gave his son, in the first instance, a good classical education. On quitting the grammar-school, he was sent to France to acquire a knowledge of the language of that country. Having effected this object, he was articled to a medical practitioner in London, under whose instructions he acquired the elements of pharmacy and surgery, and qualified himself for undertaking the situation of a surgeon's assistant in the Turkey Company's service. In this capacity he made several voyages to the Mediterranean, and visited most of the Islands of the Archipelago, and the chief cities of the Turkish dominions up the Levant. He afterwards entered himself a student at the Liverpool Infirmary with the view of improving himself in his profession. But having made some successful essays at a private theatre during his stay there, he took the resolution to abandon his medical pursuits, and try his fortune on the stage. His first step was to apply to Mr. Younger, the manager of the Liverpool Theatre, to assist him in his project. But this gentleman having then no vacancy in his company, advised him to go to York, and gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. Wilkinson, the manager of the theatre in that city. Mr. Wilkinson immediately acceded to his wishes, and gave him permission to make a trial of his talents. The part chosen for his *debut* was that of *Carlos*, in the Comedy of *The Fop's Fortune*, in which he made his appearance in the month of April 1775, and was received with the most flattering demonstrations of approbation. The part, which is very long, was not put into his hands until within two days of the representation of the comedy, and he had never before read or seen the play. At the end of twenty-four hours, however, to the astonishment of the whole green-room, he rehearsed it perfectly without his book, and on the evening of the following day performed it with great ease and spirit. From this auspicious commencement his connexion with Mr. Wilkinson promised to be lasting, as well as mutually agreeable and advantageous. An untoward incident brought it, however, to an abrupt termination in the course of the following year, and caused his secession from the stage. He now resumed his medical profession, and went to sea; but some adverse circumstances having renewed his dissatisfaction with this mode of life, he finally relinquished it, and readily obtained an engagement from Mr. Griffith, at the Norwich Theatre, where he appeared under his proper name. During his stay with this company he assumed the new character of an author, and brought forward two theatrical pieces, the one entitled "*The Maid of the Oaks*," and the other "*The Experiment*." After a residence of eight years in his situation, with increasing reputation, he entered into an engagement with the proprietors of the Bath and Bristol Theatres, and made his first appearance at Bath in the year 1785, in the character of *Sir Giles Overreach*. The death of Mr. Farren, in 1796, having created a vacancy at Covent-Garden in that line of parts which he considered best suited to his talents, and in which he thought he was most likely to succeed before a London audience, he was prevailed upon, through the interference and by the persuasions of some particular friends, to listen to overtures from the late Mr. Harris, who finally engaged him for five years. Mr. Murray possessed many qualifications for an actor which were of the first order. His perception was remarkably quick, and he penetrated at once the meaning and spirit of his author. His conception of his parts were, on this account, always remarkably correct and judicious. His distinguished excellence in this important respect was displayed in a peculiar manner in his delineations of Shakspeare's characters, and in his readings of obscure or disputed pas-

sages in the text. Mr. Murray's face was full of expression. His features were perhaps wanting in prominence and strength to give the full force to the more turbulent passions; but they were most admirably adapted to exhibit all the finer and more delicate emotions, and to awaken in the breasts of his audience all the sympathetic feelings which those emotions are calculated to excite. His eye, too, was remarkably quick and penetrating, and imparted great life and animation to his performances. His voice had great beauties, but it had also great defects. His lower and middle tones were exquisitely soft and melodious, and hence his unrivalled excellence in Old Norval, and parts of that kind, in which he never failed to find his way to the heart. But his upper tones wanted strength and firmness; and when he was called to more than common exertion in some of the higher parts of tragedy, he frequently became hoarse, and consequently failed to give the full expression to his conceptions. In person, Mr. Murray was about the middle size, rather inclined to stoutness. His deportment was always remarkably easy and graceful. Mr. Murray has left four children, two of whom have adopted his own profession. His eldest son, Mr. William Murray, is now the able and popular manager of the Edinburgh theatre. His daughter is the well-known widow of Mr. Henry Siddons, and the proprietor of the theatre which is under the conduct of her brother.

Cardinal Perigord.

At Paris, in his 85th year, Cardinal Perigord, Archbishop of that capital. From a declining state of health, his dissolution had for some time been expected. Cardinal Perigord was born at Paris in the year 1736, and was christened Alexander Augustus Talleyrand Perigord. Descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, he was, after an education quite worthy of his rank and of the profession which he intended to embrace, soon promoted to a bishopric, and raised to the dignity of Archbishop of Rheims, which entitled him to anoint the Princes of his country.—He was adorned by virtues that reflected honour on the clergy, whom he dignified by his devotion, and also by the exercise of those eminent qualities which should distinguish an ecclesiastical prince. The *Drapeau Blanc*, of Oct. 21, says, "Faithful to his principles, to the interests of the State, and to the reverence due to the Monarch, he, alike in 1787 (during the assemblage of the Nobles), and in 1789 (during the meeting of the States General), repelled with firmness those pernicious innovations which have since occasioned so much blood, and caused so many tears to France! When he perceived that every thing was indeed lost—that rebellion had supplanted and overturned the throne itself, he retired, in its commencement, from the theatre of such discord and crimes, and took refuge, in the first instance, in Germany. From thence he repaired to England, the only spot where, at the height of their calamities, the Royal House of Bourbon could find an asylum. Here the Archbishop of Rheims participated in the long exile of that illustrious house; and when Divine Providence, in kindness to the wishes of its servants, was pleased to restore the descendants of St. Louis to the throne of their august ancestors, he accompanied them. But the ancient See of Rheims was no longer to be found; that See, honoured by the virtues of St. Remy, had been suppressed by an authority that trembled at every thing calculated to revive the recollection of legitimate Monarchy. It was thus that the King, regarding his high qualities, now appointed him Grand Almoner; the Sovereign Pontiff then decorated him with the Roman purple; and Paris congratulated herself on her Spiritual Head. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he discharged with an apostolic zeal the numerous duties which his exalted situation had imposed. His time was devoted to beneficence, even to the moment when, seized by sickness, he was taken from this terrestrial state. His decease is matter of deep regret to all friends of religion and virtue. The clergy, his family, and the faithful of his diocesan flock, weep for him; while the poor, inconsolable at their loss, demand a new father." The funeral of Cardinal Perigord took place in Paris on Saturday in the Cathedral at Notre Dame, with all the pomp the solemnity of the occasion would admit. A battalion of the garrison fired a volley on the taking up the body on its entrance into the Cathedral, and on its being placed in the vault. His Eminence, it is said, has bequeathed almost the whole of his fortune to religious Establishments, and to the poor of the Diocese of Rheims and Paris. To his domestics he has left legacies proportionate to the extent of their services.

Mrs. Aikin.

In Broad-street Buildings, aged 39, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Mr. C. R. A. an eminent surgeon, and eldest daughter of the late lamented Gilbert Wakefield. The follow-

ing tribute to her eminent worth was introduced in the conclusion of a funeral sermon, preached the Sunday subsequent to her interment, by the Rev. S. W. Browne, B. A. in Monkwell-street Chapel. —"How naturally do these reflections arise from the mournful solemnities lately performed in honour of a Christian wife and mother, whose loss is most acutely felt by her family, her friends, and by this society, with which she united in the duties of public worship; a society proud of the honour she reflected on it, both by the accomplishments of her mind and the unspotted brightness of her virtue. Alas! what a task is mine to lament so much excellence, and though deprived of it for ever, to exhort you to sustain the intensity of your sorrow. In her, greatness of soul was hereditary. Descended from a father of a most high-wrought character, she was early disciplined to an acquaintance with moral grandeur: she saw the loftiness of genius and the inflexibility of disinterested patriotism, enlisted in the cause of religion and liberty; nor did she see it unmoved. The sufferings of her father in his ardour for the amelioration of the world, were deeply engraven in her memory, and caused her heart to glow with a noble enthusiasm for all that advances human nature in its progress towards perfection, or sustains it on the towering heights which it sometimes ascends. The instructions she received from the transcendant erudition and classic elegance, which rendered the author of her days so pre-eminently capable of appreciating whatever ancient genius offers of beautiful or sublime, inspired her with the purest and most tasteful admiration of the excellent; and though, by a modesty most rare, this was never ostentatiously displayed, no judgments did she pronounce but struck her auditors with a sense of her superiority in the delicate estimates she made, both of sentiment and character. In her private connexions, her attachment to the kindred minds she cherished with her affection, was most endearing; and disclosed the value of the principles she had imbibed, and the warmth which glowed in her breast. These unions were founded on a love of the good, and must ever be remembered with exultation; but her family alone, her amiable husband, and the circle she honoured and made happy with her friendship, can alone speak all her worth—can alone paint in all their brightness, that truth, simplicity, and sympathising heart, which she inherited from one of the most noble-minded of men."

John Ewen, Esq.

At Aberdeen, on the 21st Oct. in the 80th year of his age, John Ewen, Esq. who may truly be said to have been a most useful member of society, and one of the most respectable public characters of that place for more than half a century. His exertions in favour of charitable institutions, and for every individual case of distress that came under his notice, were zealous and unremitting; his conduct as connected with public affairs was strictly disinterested; while his great information on subjects of general interest merited, upon all occasions, the respectful attention of the community. Strangers visiting Aberdeen, who very frequently had introductions to Mr. Ewen, will long recollect his assiduous and polite attention. But his memory deserves farther notice than this short article, announcing his death, can convey. Ample materials will doubtless be found among his correspondence. Though not a native of Aberdeen, he was long regarded as one of her most eminent citizens, and his name will be found associated with every thing there that is benevolent, philanthropic, or public-spirited. The death of such a man occasions a blank in society not to be easily filled up. With the exception of various sums left to the public charities of the city, he bequeathed the bulk of his property (perhaps 15 to 16,000*l.*) to the Magistrates and Clergy of Montrose, for the purpose of founding an Hospital, similar to Gordon's Hospital at Aberdeen, for the maintenance and education of Boys.

Mr. William Angus.

Oct. 12th, aged 69, Mr. Wm. Angus, landscape and historical engraver. He was a pupil of Mr. William Walker, the well-known engraver of scenery. In his better days Mr. Angus was justly considered very eminent in his art, and had his full share of employment. Amongst his most pleasing works may be noticed, "The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Great Britain and Wales; in a collection of Select Views, engraved by W. Angus from pictures and drawings by the most eminent Artists. With Descriptions of each View," 4to. 1787—1815. He also engraved for many years very beautiful little plates for the Pocket Atlas, chiefly after the designs of Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A. One of his pupils has far surpassed his master; we allude to Mr. W. B. Cooke, whose engravings of the "Southern Coast," and various other works, have excited such general approbation.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. J. Clarke, to Miss E. Turney.

Died.] C. Mr. Humberstone, of Stanford, near Biggleswade—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. W. Westbrook.

BERKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Reading, Mrs. Hornbuckle, of a daughter.

Married.] At Lackhamstead, Mr. Goddard, to Miss Norris—At Reading, Mr. C. Wilson, to Miss R. Owen—At Kintbury, Mr. G. Shepherd, to Miss S. Owen—At Speen, Mr. Westcombe, to Mrs. M. Bunce—At Hartley Row, Mr. G. Knightsbridge, to Miss Whittler—At Thatcham, Mr. J. Clinch, to Mrs. Willis.

Died.] At Newbury, Mr. H. Woodroffe—At Speenhamland, S. Edkins, esq. 75—Mr. T. Brain—At Windsor, Mrs. Trinder—At Pangbourne, Mr. W. Cox, 75—At Hurley, Mrs. Holgate—At Eaton, Mrs. Coker—At Wallingford, Miss Morrell—At Woodcot House, Mrs. Frazer—At Maidenhead, Miss E. M. Pigott—At Reading, Miss B. Hanson—E. S. Waring, esq.—At Hurst, Mrs. Keeley—At Speen, Mr. R. Berriman, 78.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. P. James, of Olney Park, to Miss S. Rogers—At Wendover, Mr. C. Elisha, to Miss Weedon.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. D. Chapman, 73—At Lillingston Darrell, Mrs. Knight—At Thornton Hall, Sir T. Shepperd, 76—At Buckingham, Mr. W. Chaplin, 71—Mr. B. Kirby—Miss Parker, of Salt Hill—At Grendon Underwood, Mrs. Hearn.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Birth.] At Cambridge, Lady de Thierry, of a son.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. R. Roe, to Miss M. E. Eddleston—At Bennington, Mr. W. Mitchel, to Miss Walsham—Mr. J. Dogget, of Burwell, to Miss M. Savory.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. B. P. Bell, M.A.—Mrs. Kelty—Miss S. Turtle—Mrs. Bennett.

CHESHIRE.

Birth.] At Lermincham, Mrs. Royds, of a son.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. J. Johnson, to Miss E. Jenkinson—J. Williamson, esq. to Miss Davies—Mr. G. Whittell, to Miss Fisher—Mr. W. Denson, to Miss Knowles—the Rev. G. Baldwin, to Miss E. Orton—the Rev. W. Attfield, to Miss M. A. Cooke—At Astbury, the Rev. E. Gregory, to Miss M. Pattison—At Tarporley, R. Nicholls, esq. to Miss A. Rawlinson—At Waverton, Mr. W. Bevin, to Miss S. Salmon—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Worthington, to Miss A. Chantry—At Hayton Church, the Earl of Wilton, to Lady M. Stanley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Williams—Mrs. Dutton—At Lane-ends, the Rev. T. Hodges, 89—At Little Neston, Mrs. Cottingham—At Middlewich, Mr. J. Dunn—At Knutsford, Mr. R. Hewitt—At West Kirby, Mr. J. Brown, 77—At Northwich, Mr. T. Hewitt—Of hydrophobia, John Basfendale, of Cross-street, near Chester.

CORNWALL.

The Pilchard Fishery on the Cornish coast has been highly prosperous. Upwards of eighty boats came into St. Ives, one day last month, loaded with remarkably firm and fat fish. They brought on shore from 10 to 15,000 per boat, in all about 800 hogsheads. Large quantities have also been taken at Padstow, Mount-Isaac, and Mount's Bay.

Married.] At Madron, Mr. Dysart, to Miss G. Cundy—J. J. Pearce, jun. esq. to Miss M. Boase—At Camelford, Mr. R. Fradd, to Miss M. Pearson—At Penzance, Capt. J. A. Stevens, to Miss M. E. Cole—J. Moore, esq. to Miss E. Paul, of Truro—At Morval, Mr. H. Soady, to Miss E. Soady—At Mawnan, the Rev. E. Rogers, to Miss C. Boulderstone.

Died.] At Halwill, Mrs. Pearse, 80—At Falmouth, Mrs. Lawrance—Mrs. Pellew—At Truro, Mr. J. H. Rivers—Mr. W. Trebilcock—Mrs. Williams—At East Looe, Mr. R. Gregg—At Launceston, Mrs. Hockin—At Fowey, C. Lambe, esq.—At Boconnoc, Mr. D. Edwards, 84.

CUMBERLAND.

Birth.] At Woodslee, Mrs. Elliot, of a son.

Married.] R. Hodgson, esq. of Alston, to Miss A. E. Fletcher—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Cookson, to Miss M. Routledge—Mr. W. Rennie, to Miss E. Nesbitt—Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss E. Thompson—Mr. W. Gate, to Miss M. Railton—Mr. J. Ferguson, to Miss J. Peters—Mr. T. Barnes, to Miss E. Musgrave—Mr. J. Ruddick, to Miss E. Harrison—At Whitby, Mr. T. Falcon, to Miss J. Pearson—At Egremont, Mr. G. Stuart, to Miss R. Johnson—At Penrith, Miss J. Little, to Miss J. Bellas—Mr. W. Jameson, to Miss E. Kitchen—At Crosthwaite Church, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss Thompson—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Elbeck, to Miss M. A. Brown—Wm. M'Cready, esq. to Miss Desmond.

Died.] At Carlisle, Miss M. Davidson—Mrs. M. M'Cornish—Mrs. E. Dixon—John Forster, esq. 82—Miss E. Porthouse—Mrs. Reed—Mr. R. Pearson—W. Scott, 82—Mr. T. Welsh—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Robertson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bird—Mr. J. Thompson—At Workington, Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. S. Fell—At Westfield House, Oulton, Mrs. Shelton, 96—At Keswick, Mrs. Wren, 84—At Stanwix, Mr. W. Birkitt—At Penrith, Mrs. A. Dobson—At Wigton, Mrs. Pattinson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Poundell, of Holbrook, to Miss M. A. Williams—At Whittington, near Chesterfield, Mr. R. Widdowson, to Miss A. Fisher—At Wirksworth, Mr. T. Spencer, to Mrs. Harpur—Mr. J. Sherwin, to Miss E. Layke—At Cuxall, Mr. C. Taverner, to Miss A. Layer—At Darley Dale, Mr. G. Wall, to Miss M. Fielding.

Died.] At Duffield, J. Balguy, esq.—At Muggington, Mr. W. Bateman—At Stretton, Miss P. Rooth—J. Longsdon, of Little Longsdon, esq. 77—At Derby, Mr. Hancock—At Chesterfield, Miss Robinson—At Findern, Mrs. C. Woollat, 90.

DEVONSHIRE.

A gentleman has offered to contribute 6000*l.* towards the erection of an agricultural and manu-

acturing village in Devonshire, on the plan of Mr. Owen, of Lanark, and to become himself a resident in the institution.

Births.] At Crockadon, Mrs. Brown, of a daughter—At Cadewell, Lady Lewis, of a daughter—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Webb, of a son—At Sharpham, Mrs. Bastard, of a son.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. J. F. P. Polson, to Miss G. Veale—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Cotton, to Miss J. Weeks—At Buckfastleigh, Mr. C. Haytor, to Miss M. Harris—At Plymouth, Mr. C. Dymond, to Miss Harvey—Mr. F. Newcombe, to Miss H. Prout—Mr. W. Algar, to Miss A. Wyatt—Mr. Gregory, to Miss Jones—At Beer, Mr. G. Oliver, to Miss T. Toll—At Stoke Damarel, E. G. Napier, esq. R.N. to Miss Chatworthy—The Rev. F. A. Cox, to Miss S. Savery.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Lieut. R. H. Burnard, R.N.—At Bridwell House, R. H. Clarke, esq. 71 At Exeter, Mr. Jones, solicitor—Mrs. Langworthy—Mr. T. Wood—Mr. Baxter——At Larkbear House, Miss M. Langton—At Fuge, near Dartmouth, Lieut.-col. Hayne, of the North Devon militia, 75—At Plymouth, Mr. W. Jones—Miss Warrick—Near Exmouth, Mr. Dench—At Topsham, N. Peters, esq. 75—At Ashburton, Mrs. Higgins—At Poundeland, Mr. W. Mortimer—At Newton Abbot, Mrs. Gribble—At Bideford, Miss Hatherley—Miss M. Griffiths—At Dawlish, Mr. W. Gore.

DORSETSHIRE.

The large painted window at the east end of the new parish church of St. James, Poole, is completed. It is in the Gothic style, and contains three compartments, 21 feet high by 16 wide. The subject in the centre compartment is a figure of Faith, kneeling upon a cross, looking up to a crown of glory; on the front ground is introduced the lily as an emblem of innocence, and the sacramental cup as a type of our Saviour's sufferings; the Bible is open at that most interesting passage in the Revelations, ch. ii. v. 10—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life." It is an alteration of a picture by Guido, in the Dusseldorf Gallery. The side compartments are Mosaic, in white with blue ground, and gold flowers, and round each is Gothic tracery. The bottom part is filled with a Gothic screen in imitation of stone.

Married.] F. T. Rogers, esq. of Tatenham House, to Miss M. A. Tremlett.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. M. Baker, 68—At Weymouth, Mrs. S. Pearson—At Sturminster Newton, John Penny—At Lytchet House, Lady A. Trenchard—At Oborne, Mr. A. Brett—At Shaftsbury, Mrs. Cooper—Mrs. Trenchard—At Yeovil, Mrs. Batten.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. G. H. Hesse, to Miss M. Watton—At Bishopwearmouth, G. J. Mowbray, esq. to Miss Gray—G. Pemberton, esq. to Miss J. Hunter—Mr. J. Ferguson, to Miss E. Tiswick—At Sunderland, Mr. M. Sidwick, to Miss M. Ritson—Mr. R. Pattison, to Miss E. Robinson—At Durham, the Rev. O. Head, to Miss E. Woodifield—Mr. J. Park, to Miss M. Johnson—At Houghton-le Spring, Mr. A. Anderson, to Miss H. Meggison.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mrs. M. Smith—Mr. A. Hutchinson—Mr. R. Adamson—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. W. Elgey, 87—Mr. M. Johnson, 78—At Gateshead, Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. M. Wilkinson—At Durham, Mr. W. Sharp—Mr. J. Bolton—Mr. M. Hutchinson, 97—At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Weatherley—J. Bird, esq. 85—At Darlington, Mr. J. Kilburn—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Bowy—Mr. A. Simpson.

ESSEX.

Births.] At Chingford Hatch, Mrs. Ricardo, of a daughter—At Hale End, Mrs. Cox, of a daughter—At Witham, Mrs. Green, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. S. Cooper, of Danbury, to Miss Mott—At Colchester, D. Musterd, esq. to Miss Smith—At Mayland, Mr. C. W. Green, to Miss M. Poynter.

Died.] At Dedham, Mrs. A. Gould—At Mistley, Miss H. Harrison—At Walthamstow, Mrs. R. Relph—At Elmstead, the Rev. J. Brooke—At Harwich, Mrs. M. Graham, 78—Mrs. M. Sharman, 80—At Ingatestone, Miss Bradbrook—At Leigh, Miss Steward—At Kelvedon, J. Wilson, esq.—At Marshalls, Mr. R. Stephenson—At Coggeshall, Mrs. Prior—At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Mrs. Keys—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Darby—Miss S. Stonham—At Woodford, Mr. W. Dawson—At Wanstead, T. Sparks, esq. 73—At Kilby, Mr. W. Baker—At Colchester, Mr. West—Mrs. J. Luffkin—At Vange, Mr. J. Clarke—At Maldon, Mrs. Polley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A vein of coal, upwards of 12 inches thick, has been discovered within 100 yards of the new Hotwell-house, Clifton.

Married.] At Henley, Mr Bradford, to Miss S. Lucy—At Stroud, Mr. G. Humphreys, to Miss E. Haliday—Mr. T. Ward, of Gloucester, to Miss E. Mudway—Mr. J. Porter, of Cambridge Mills, to Miss A. Clark—At Kingstanley, the Rev. Mr. Cousins, to Mrs. Webster—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Forbes, to Miss E. M. Cook—At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. H. H. Ludow, to Miss M. A. Newland.

Died.] At Stapleton, Mr. T. Chappell—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Lander—Mrs Williams—Miss Kirk—Mrs. Herbert—Mrs. Whitchurch—Mrs. Hunter—Mrs. Goodyar, 84—At Cirencester, Mrs. Cripps—At Hartbury, Mrs. Holford, 83—At Ashwick House, near Marshfield, J. W. Horlock, esq. 96—At Kingston, Mrs. Stokes—The Rev. T. Wallis, vicar of Presbury.

HAMPSHIRE.

Births.] At Burton House, Mrs. Deane Shute, of a daughter—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Melville, of a son.

Married.] At Newport, I. W. Mr. J. Rawkins, to Miss F. Horlock—Mr. E. Moorman, to Miss C. French—Mr. S. Howard, to Miss H. Hewlett—Mr. J. Edmunds, to Miss C. Linnington—Mr. A. Arnold, to Miss Jacobs—At Southampton, Mr. Cornish, to Miss Williams—Mr. R. Monday, to Miss M. A. Williams—At Carisbrook, I. W. Lieut. H. Roberts, to Miss C. Acton.

Died.] At Christchurch, Miss M. Stevens—At Southampton, Mrs. S. Missing—D. Meredith, 76—Mr. F. J. Guian, 76—Mr. H. Hunt—At Clift Hall, I. W. Mrs. Hicks, 75—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. T. Speed—Mr. Cave—Mr. Casford—Mrs. Tuck—Miss Cooper—At Appleshaw, Mr. T. Rawlins, 71—At Cupernam, near Romsey, P. Figes, esq.—Near Romsey, Mr. G. Smith—At Winchester, Mrs. Meere—Mrs. J. Brown.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Burgum, of Bickerton Court, to Miss M. Richards—At Broadwas, the Rev. H. Evans, to Miss M. Steward.

Died.] At Hereford, T. Cotes, M.D.—At the Llan, Mrs. Maddy—Mr. E. Yeld, late of Wharton Court.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hoddesdon, the Rev. R. R. Cooper, to Miss L. Henshaw.

Died.] T. Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford House—At Hertford, Mr. T. Pollard—At St. Alban's, W. O. Hammond, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. R. Fox, to Miss J. Ashton.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. H. Perkins—Mr. E. Haynes—At Stow Lane, Mr. Hand—At Kimbolton, Mrs. Tomlinson Kippox.

KENT.

A considerable number of graves have been discovered in a field at Stonar; some containing skeletons in a very perfect state, which must have been buried at least five or six hundred years since. From the foundations discovered, it is supposed to have been the site of a church or chapel, being about the spot where the town of Stonar is conjectured to have formerly stood. Workmen are employed on the premises to endeavour to make farther discoveries.

By the late decision in the Court of Chancery, the school at Tunbridge becomes entitled to an income somewhat exceeding 4000*l.* per annum, and a sum of money in hand amounting to upwards of 10,000*l.*

Married.] At Dover, Mr. S. Mackay, to Miss Spindley—W. Brent, esq. to Miss Pierce—At New Romney, Capt. Wightwick, to Miss Wraight—At Reculver Church, Mr. S. Collard, to Miss Sayer—At Rainham, Mr. W. Godfrey, to Miss Bailey—Mr. W. Phipps, to Miss S. Hagell—At Rochester, Mr. W. Wood, to Miss C. Haven—Lieut. W. Young, R. M. to Miss M. Lamprey—Capt. Kemp, to Miss Blackstone—At Whitstable, Mr. O. Kemp, to Miss A. Wood—At Lydd, Mr. T. Basford, to Miss E. Austen—At Hoath, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss E. Adams—At Wye, Mr. T. Hills, to Miss Cook—At St. Laurence, Thanet, the Rev. J. V. Vashon, to Miss M. A. Mayhew.

Died.] At Whitstable, Mr. Humphrey—At Canterbury, Mrs. Skeates—Mrs. M. Jennings—The Rev. D. Martin, of Eastchurch, 78—At Hythe, Mrs. Watts—At Rochester, Mrs. Collant, 90—At Chatham, Mr. J. Cornwell—Mrs. E. Whatteller, 82—Mr. H. Thompson—Mr. P. Woolley—Mrs. M. Brunton—Mr. J. M. Watling—Mr. J. Phillips—At Dover, Mr. Bindall—Mr. H. Richards—At Margate, Mr. Waterhouse—Mr. E. Robins—Mrs. E. Womersley—At Chalkwell, Mr. H. Hogben, 82—At Faversham, Mr. E. Gibbs—At Ramsgate, Mr. J. Linfield—Mr. H. Goodyer—The Rev. S. Vince, F.R.S.—At Godmersham, Mrs. Barker, 77—At Maidstone, Mrs. Wilkins, 82.

LANCASHIRE.

Birth.] At Manchester, Mrs. Gumpel, of a daughter.

Married.] At Manchester, the Rev. T. Ainsworth, to Miss E. Bentley—Mr. J. Redhead, to Miss M. Milne—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Parr, to Miss A. Jones—Mr. J. Cash, to Miss E. Everest—R. Formby, M.D. to Mrs. C. Gibson—Mr. J. Eddleston, of Warrington, to Miss E. Prince—At Walton, Mr. T. Fielden, to Miss Entwistle—At Wigan, Mr. J. F. Evans, to Miss M. Marsh.

Died.] At Liverpool, E. Simon, 104—Mrs. B. Stephenson, 101—At Manchester, J. Elliot, esq.—The Rev. J. Brookes—At Ribbleston Lodge, R. Rothwell, esq.—At Shawe Hall, Miss F. A. Farrington.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Birth.] At Scraptoft, Mrs. Nixon, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. J. Shipman, to Miss M. Ravenhill—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Hyde, to Miss M. Vickers.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. W. Benton—At Hathern, Mr. E. Boyer—At Leicester, H. Wood, esq.—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Cole.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the Commissioners of Witham Navigation, held at Boston on Monday the 5th ult. Mr. John Rennie, son of the late eminent engineer, was appointed to complete the report on the improvement of Boston haven, which his father had begun. It is now confidently expected that this great work will proceed. It is a measure of such vast importance, that it cannot fail to produce lasting improvement to the great level of all the low lands between the rivers Trent and Glenn, comprehending the larger part of the county of Lincoln.

Married.] Mr. H. Wrout, of Lutton Marsh, to Miss Verdon—At Horncastle, Mr. Trevitt, to Miss Squire—At Holbeach, Mr. C. Ashby, to Miss S. Wetherall—At Castle Bytham, Mr. J. Merry, to Miss S. Allaway—At Sixhills, Mr. E. J. Willson, to Miss M. Mould—Mr. G. Sharp, of Wragby, to Miss R. Mowbray—At Sleaford, Mr. T. Singleton, to Miss F. Fawcett—At Uffington, Mr. J. Bird, to Miss J. Bird—At Market Deeping, Mr. M. Chesterfield, to Miss Williamson—At Grimsby, Mr. T. Turner to Miss E. Swift—At Gainsborough, Mr. Hestead, to Miss E. Phillipson—At Belton, Mr. T. Pigott, to Miss Cooke.

Died.] At Boston, Mr. Harwood—Dr. Crune—At Uppingham, Mrs. Baylay—At Long Sutton, Mr. R. Pinder—At Moulton, Mrs. Holt—At Easton, Mr. G. Dexter—At Sleaford, Mr. Crooks, 76—At Gosperton, Mrs. Roberton—At Lincoln, John Hare, esq. 80—Mrs. Proctor, 92—Mrs. Wilson—At Redbourn, the Rev. R. N. Palmer—At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Huggins—At Bassingham, Mr. L. Thompson, 84—At Clumber, Miss Heath—At Louth, Mr. T. Lee—Miss A. Harrison—Mr. Smith—At Alford, Mr. J. Young—At Stamford, Miss E. Chapman—W. Thacker, esq. of Langrick Ferry, near Boston—At Elsthorpe, Mrs. A. Douse, 88—At Lincoln, Mrs. Castles, 77—Mrs. Taylor—At Candisby, Mr. J. Bateman—At Spalding, Mr. J. Digby—Mr. W. Knight—At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Pickle—Mr. H. Page—At Blyborough, Mrs. Copeman, 86—Mrs. M. Leadson, 77.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Penmain, Mr. S. Reid.

Died.] Near Monmouth, Mrs. Hill—At Monmouth, Mrs. Clark, 80—At Chepstow, Mr. H. Church.

NORFOLK.

Births.] At Hedenham, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter—At Drayton, Mrs. Raiks, of a son—At Norwich, Mrs. Preston, of a son.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. T. Gowen to Miss C. French—Mr. Redhouse to Miss Brady—Mr. J. Silcock to Miss C. Mack—Mr. S. Child to Miss A. Martin—Mr. J. Colman to Miss L. Rising—Mr. J. Kent to Miss S. Morley—R. Herring, esq. to Miss Gunning—Mr. J. Aldis to Miss J. Kidd—Mr. W. Eady to Mrs. Hugman—At Aylsham, Mr. J. W. Clover to Miss Peterson—At Heigham Church, Mr. F. Dixon to Miss A. Mollit—At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Kenworthy to Mrs. S. Goffin—At Burnham Westgate, Mr. J. Doggett to Miss Saffery—Mr. Tatham, of Aylsham, to Mrs. Howes—At East Dereham, Mr. R. Rose to Miss Girling—Mr. J. Brookbank to Mrs. M. Brookbank—At Elsing, Rev. L. B. Foster to Miss M. G. Eaton—

Died.] At Tyd St. Giles's, Isle of Ely, Rev. T. Matthews—At Tibenham, Mrs. J. Betts—At Yarmouth, Mrs. P. Eaton—Mr. T. Watkins—Mr. J. Beckett, 77—Mrs. E. Forster, 70—Mrs. E. Raynor—Mrs. M. Bowles—Mr. D. Carter—Mr. W. Secker—At Lynn, Mrs. Griffin—At Edgar House, Mrs. Morrison—At Liddon, Mrs. Riches At Swaffham, Mrs. Riley—At North Walsham, Mrs. E. Worme, 81—At Hemsby, Mr. J. Huntington—At Calkirk, Mrs. A. Baker, 78—At Diss, Mrs. S. Bray—At Hingham, Mrs. M. Lane, 87—At Neeton, Rev. P. Columbine, D. D. 92—At Shoteham, Mr. A. Everett, 94—At Norwich, Miss Phillips.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The excavation of the river Nene from Peterborough to Yaxley has commenced, and is going on with rapidity, there being nearly two hundred men employed.

Married.] At Oundle, Mr. S. Deacon to Miss J. Adson—Mr. W. Buswell to Miss A. Ball—Mr. Scotney to Miss S. Kirkby—At Braunston, Mr. G. Elliot to Miss Meads—At Wellingborough, Mr. R. Metson to Miss C. Gosley—At Kettering, Mr. J. Hawthorn to Miss D. Sharp—At Geddington, Mr. J. Liddington to Miss H. Whitlock.

Died.] At Lutton, Mr. J. Martin—At Harleston, Mr. H. Sanders—At Uppingham, Mrs. Bailey—At West Haldon, Mr. W. Gulliver—At Peterborough, Mr. W. Miller—At Newnham, Mrs. Baldwin—At Stoke Albany, Mrs. Ashling—At Blisworth, Mr. J. Lambert—At Sutton, Mr. W. Hopkinson—At Northampton, Mrs. Emery—Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Berridge—At Wootton, Mr. P. Jones—At Peterborough, Widow Doweit, 97—Miss Robertson—At Stoke Bevern, Mrs. L. Shepherd, 84—At Pottersbury, Rev. J. Gardiner—At Hardingston, J. M. Phillips, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Benwell, Mrs. Cuthbert, of a daughter—At Newcastle, Mrs. Gomble, of a son.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. E. Robson to Miss J. Latimer—Mr. J. Davison to Miss E. French—At Chollerton, Mr. R. Stephenson to Miss Phillipson—At Hebburn, Mr. Dobson to Miss A. Sadler—At Tynemouth, Mr. T. Rodham to Miss J. Salkeld—J. H. France, esq. of Tinsley, to Miss M. Fleck—At Hexham, Mr. T. Hall to Miss M. Mews—Mr. E. Waygot to Miss M. Holland—At Berwick, Mr. A. Marshall to Miss Bethin.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Mather—Mr. J. Pollock, 76—J. Boucher, esq.—Mrs. Oliver—Mrs. Wingate, 75—Capt. J. Bishop—Mr. Jones—Mr. W. Dykes—At North Shields, Mrs. Laing, 77—Mr. J. Hall—Capt. J. Donkin—Mrs. J. Weatherspoon, 71—Mr. R. Cuthbertson, 76—At Thompson's Mills, Mr. H. Grace, 79—At Berwick, Mr. D. Scott—At Hexham, Mr. J. Swinburn, 96—At Morpeth, Mrs. Nelson, 86.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Smith to Miss S. Sharpe—Mr. W. Hickinbottom to Mrs. E. Baker—Mr. J. Hansell to Miss E. Jeffery—Mr. J. Thackeray to Miss S. Gill—Mr. J. Cook to Miss S. Snow—At Mansfield, E. Douglas, esq. to Miss M. Carter—At Lowdham, Mr. J. East to Miss S. Abbot—At Gringley on the Hill, Mr. G. Newton to Miss E. Bedford.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Webster—Mr. J. Shipley, 70—Mr. J. Wainwright—Mr. B. Slack—Near Newark, Mr. W. Brooke, surgeon—At Radford, Mr. Holmes—At Cropwell Bishop, Mr. Kirkman—At Bassingham, Mr. E. Thompson, 84—At Mansfield, Mrs. E. Haines, 94.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Oxford, Mrs. Micklem, of a daughter.

Married.] At Kitlington, Mr. G. Nightingale, 72, to Miss Mortimer, 19—Mr. W. Sedgwick to Miss E. Williams—At Bicester, Mr. R. Gould to Miss C. Savours.

Died.] At Old Woodstock, Mrs. Slatter—At Oxford, Mrs. A. Eden—Mrs. Peirson—Mrs. E. Wright—Mr. H. Sheldon—At Euston, Rev. F. Bishopp—At Highworth, J. Crowdey, esq.—At Yalford, Mrs. Pinnock—At Over Norton, G. A. F. Dawkins, esq.—At Duddington, Mr. A. Hitchman, 73.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Dean to Miss E. Needham—At Lyndon, Mr. J. Nixon to Miss A. Ormond.

Died.] At Burley Park House, Mrs. Blackbun, 74—At Morcott, Mrs. E. Pretty.

SHROPSHIRE.

Public Works in Shrewsbury.—1st. The Town will be lighted with Gas; 2d. A Circus is building, 90 feet by 40, at Bridge Place; 3d. Steam-boats are building to ply between Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Kidderminster, &c. and London; 4th. A new Wharf is projected below the Council-House, and up Water Lane, to Pride Hill.

Births.] At Edgmond Rectory, Mrs. Pigot, of a son—At the Isle, Mrs. Sandford, of a daughter.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Rev. W. Attfield to Miss M. A. Cooke—Mr. Morgan to Miss S. Moore—Mr. J. Garbett to Miss S. Breeze—Mr. J. F. Churton to Miss L. Hughs—At Stoke-street, Millborough, R. Burton, esq. to Miss C. Walcot—At Loppington, Mr. W. Williams to Miss M. Kynaston—At Oswestry, Mr. H. Jones to Miss Mitchel—At Great Ness, Mr. R. Menlone to Miss E. Alderton—At Pattingham, Mr. Bowen to Miss Baddeley.

Died.] At Hopton, Mr. J. Cartwright—At Bridgnorth, Mr. Hammond—At Beckbury, Mr. G. Perceval—At Harrington, Miss M. Jones—At Sarscot, Mr. T. Jordan—At Wem, Mr. J. Pigeon At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Griffiths, 75—Mrs. A. Carter—Rev. W. Smith—Mrs. Cartwright—Mrs. Parkes—Mrs. Brunfield, 92—Mrs. Baylay, of Preston Brookhurst, 74—Mrs. Fox, of the Citadel, Hawkestone, 91—At Eardiston, Mr. Pugh—At Newton, Mr. Pigg.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Births.] At Stanton Prior, Mrs. Phillot, of a son—Mrs. Beare, of Widcomb Hill, of a son—At Bath, Mrs. Wilkinson, of a son—Mrs Palmer, of a daughter—Mrs. Skelton, of a daughter.

Married.] At Horningsham, Mr. Tilbrook to Miss A. Merchant—At Bath, Mr. Thornthwaite to Miss Brooke—Capt. P. Brett to Miss H. Brooks—Mr. Evans to Miss F. J. Thurston—Mr. W. Eloure to Miss M. Watts—Mr. Russel to Miss P. Gibbs—At Bedminster, Mr. R. Woodland to Miss M. Lockley—Mr. J. Nuth, of Page House, to Miss S. Singer—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Gaylor to Miss Burrows—Mr. J. French to Miss M. A. Bridle—At Cheddon, W. Metford, M.D. to Miss M. A. Anderdon—Mr. T. Dyer to Miss M. Poole.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Parker, 90—Miss Robinson—Mrs. Ballard—Lieut-General Conyngham—Mrs. Croston—Miss S. Hayward—Mrs. L. Lee—J. W. Barton, esq.—Mr. J. James—Mr. V. Cooper, 88—Mr. W. Tremlett—Mr. Gould, 85—Mrs. Evans—William Sowerby, esq.—H. L. Lee—At Coombe House, Miss M. Dyer—At Wiveliscombe, Mr. D. Freas—Mrs. Chorley—At North Curry, Mr. W. Burge—At Taunton, Miss Bryant, 71—Mrs. Barclay, 79—At Dean House, Bishop's Lydeard, W. A Webber, esq.—At Frome, Mr. J. Widcombe—Mrs. Culverhouse—At Pickwick, Rev. J. Pidding—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. A. Budd—At Larkhall-place, Mrs. Patterson, 75—At Tellisford, Mr. J. Crabb, 82.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Marchington, E. Bakewell, esq. to Miss M. Mellor—Mr. Stokes, of the Meer, to Miss P. Bach.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. L. Rolls—At Bloore, Mr. J. Collier—At Lichfield, L. Buckeridge, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Births.] At Beccles, Mrs. Purvis, of a daughter—At Ashen Parsonage, Mrs. Taylor, of a daughter.

Married.] At Hartest, Mr. Hare to Miss H. F. Harrington—At Whatfield, Mr. J. Viner to Miss M. Clarke—At Hadleigh, Mr. T. Spooner to Miss Bull—At Rattlesden, Mr. T. Marrington to Miss M. A. Cooper—Mr. R. Bradley, of Stanton, to Miss M. Aldis—At Redgrave, Mr. A. Leech to Miss M. Fulcher—At Sudbury, J. Eaton, esq. to Miss M. Maclean—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Brook to Miss S. Girling—Mr. R. Gaul to Miss M. Archer—Mr. J. Jeffries to Miss M. A. Godbold—At Bures St. Mary, Mr. J. Garrod to Miss H. Garrod—At Blakenham, Mr. O. Turner to Miss M. A. Grimwood—At Wethersfield, Mr. J. Stains to Miss A. Archer—At Tunstall, Mr. Edmunds to Mrs. Ashford.

Died.] At Woodbridge, Miss Howard—Mrs. Foreman—Mrs. Gosling, 82—At Dalham, Mrs. M. Ruffle, 74—At Bury, Mr. Levett—Mr. S. Hogg—Mr. Hodgson—Mrs. Robinson, 85—Mrs. Leathes—At Elmswell, Mr. S. Wallard—At Eye, Mr. S. Cooke, 80—At Halesworth, Mrs. Leovald—Mr. J. Smith—At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Hopkins—At Dullingham, Mrs. Edwards—At Packenham, Mrs. Stedman—At Great Horkesley, Mr. W. Mills, 77—At Southwold, Mrs. Coleman, 70—At Southgate, W. C. Shawe, esq. 77—At Stowmarket, Mr. G. Wright—At Sudbury, Mr. A. Daking—At Ipswich—Mr. J. Bennet, 74.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Felbridge Park, the Hon. Gen. St. John to Miss C. E. Parsons—W. R. Allis, esq. of Arundel, to Miss Morrice.

Died.] At Reigate, R. S. Cotton, esq.—At Brighton, Mrs. Broughton—R. Jones, esq.—At Burwash, Miss D. Jordan, 97.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A lending Library has been established at Warwick for the use of the poor, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Married.] At Stratford on Avon, Rev. G. Biggs to Miss M. M. Bree—Mr. W. Armfield to Miss C. Mander—At Leamington Hastings, Mr. R. Walker to Miss J. Hinks—At Kenilworth, J. R. B. Cave, esq. to Miss C. P. Mills.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Dickenson, surgeon—At Eatington Park, Lady E. Stanhope—At Rugby, Mr. M. Smith.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Lieut. T. W. Moffatt, R. N. to Miss A. Bradshaw.

Died.] At Kendal, Benjamin Hunter, esq. On his entrance into the duties of his Mayoralty he was attacked by a severe and fatal illness, which he bore with truly Christian patience and resignation; and, to the regret and distress of all who knew him, he was prematurely cut off from society.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. F. F. Cheechi to Miss M. Powell—At Loveridge, Mr. W. Hawkins to Miss A. Duck—At Amesbury, Mr. J. Dredge to Miss S. Truckle—At East Harnham, Mr. West to Miss E. Newman—At Wroughton, Mr. J. Carey to Miss Harding—Mr. M'Carty to Miss Smith—At Bishop Cannings, Mr. Hitchman to Miss Edmonds—At Broadchalk, Mr. J. Salmon to Miss S. Banks—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Wood to Mrs. Fisher—At Salisbury, Mr. F. Blundell to Miss A. Ranger—Mr. S. Blanchett to Miss A. Harwood—At Warminster, Mr. W. Langley to Miss M. A. Hillier—At Devizes, Mr. Badger to Miss Coward—At Bromshaw, Mr. G. Chandler to Miss A. Andrews—At Ringwood, H. D. C. Delamotte, esq. to Miss Martin—At Melksham, H. Seymour, esq. to Miss C. Whitcombe—Mr. J. Butler to Miss A. Rondall.

Died.] At Salisbury, S. Elmly, esq.—Mrs. Lawrence—Mr. W. Pearce—Mr. Franklin—Mrs. Sloper—At Downton, Mr. J. Gibbs—At Warminster, Mrs. Langley—Mr. W. Manley—At Devizes, J. Sloper, esq. 91—At Stapleford, Mr. T. Gilbert—At Compton Bassett, Mrs. Lewis—At Marlborough, Mr. J. Eyre—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Cooper—At Highworth, J. Crowdy, esq.—Rev. W. S. Wapshire of Chitterne St. Mary—At Westfield, Major-General Kerr.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Russel, of Worcester, to Miss P. Gibbs.

Died.] Mr. W. White, of the Hawthorns—At Eardington, Sir W. Smith, bart. 76—At Kemsey, Mrs. A. F. Best—At Linkend, Mrs. Seale.

YORKSHIRE.

Births.] At Thorpe, near Halifax, Mrs. Priestley, of a son—At Brotherton Hall, Mrs. Crowder, of a son—At Selby, Mrs. Parker, of a son—Near Doncaster, Mrs. Williams, of a daughter.

Married.] At Wakefield, Mr. T. Edwards to Mrs. M. Raistrick—At Halton, near Leeds, Mr. T. M. Graveley to Miss M. Cowland—At Dewsbury, Mr. J. Nowell to Mrs. J. Cowling—Mr. J. Kitson to Miss L. Proctor—At Huddersfield, J. Haigh, esq. to Miss Beaumont—At Sheffield, Mr. William Rogers to Miss M. Harwood—Mr. J. Bibbs to Miss S. Brammer—Mr. J. Badger to Miss S. J. Weston—Mr. J. Crosby, of Hainsthwaite, to Miss M. Ingle—Rev. J. Jessop, of York, to Miss S. Dagley—At Bolton, Rev. J. Fox to Miss A. Makinson—At Leeds, Mr. W. Hey to Miss R. Roberts—At York, Mr. T. Cook to Miss J. Staveley—At Mellerstein, Viscount Glenorchy to Miss E. Baillie—At Rothwell, Mr. C. Lock to Miss Bucktrout—At Bridlington, Mr. Rondall to Mrs. Leadley—At Aine, Mr. T. Anderson to Miss S. Lowther.

Died.] At Huff End, Bramley, Mr. W. Farrar, 78—At Leeds, Mrs. Harrison—Rev. T. Faber, 92—Mr. H. Thompson—At Green Royd, near Halifax, T. Preston, esq.—At Ripon, Miss M. Bamforth—At Ardsley, Mrs. Machell—At Sowerby, Rev. E. Greenwood—At Hull, Mr. Hickson—At Bradford, Mrs. Atkinson—At Scarborough, Mr. M. Coates—At Armley, Mrs. Leycock—At Scarthingwell Park, Miss A. Bland—At Byard's Lodge, Miss Proctor—At Dewsbury, Mrs. Marriot—At Bridlington, Miss B. Greenway—At York, Mrs. Cobb—At Sheffield, Mrs. Cox—Mr. S. Drabble—Mr. T. Higginbottom—At Bradford, Miss Maud—Mr. J. Knight, 76—At Richmond, 65, Thomas Wycliffe, esq. the last male descendant of an ancient family, which gave birth to the celebrated reformer, John Wycliffe, and has been settled in the neighbourhood of Richmond since the time of Edward I.

WALES.

Births.] Mrs. Utterson, of Maynow, of a daughter—At Gellydowell, Mrs. Brigstocke, of a daughter—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Dunlop, of a daughter.

Married.] C. Wheeler, esq. of Abergavenny, to Miss M. Saunders—At Llangadock, D. Price, esq. to Miss Long—At Cardigan, Mr. T. George, attorney-at-law, to Miss John—At Chirk, Mr. E. Jones to Miss J. Cash—At Penlline, Glamorgan, A. H. Young, esq. to Miss M. Price—At Llanbarden, Mr. Hopkins to Miss R. Edleston—At Chirk, Mr. J. Williams to Miss Hones.

Died.] At Builth, Brecon, Mr. T. James—At Rhiwlas, Miss M. Price—At Pembroke, Mr. J. Williams—Rev. R. Morris, Rector of Edern—At Swansea, Miss A. Collins—John Jones, esq. of Tynddol—At Glyn-amel, near Fishguard, Counsellor Fenton—At Llanidau, Mr. Walsh.—At Pool, Montgomery, Mrs. A. Ross, 94.

SCOTLAND.

Births.] At Edinburgh, Lady Jardine, of Applegarth, of a daughter—At Findrassie House, Lady Leslie, of a still-born child.

Married.] At Edinburgh, W. H. Kerr, esq. to Miss M. Hepburn—Capt. A. Gordon to Miss M. E. Gordon, of Park—At Cairnsmore, Rev. D. Wilson to Miss M. Stewart—At Fasnakyle, Lieut.-col. Chisholm to Miss Chisholm—At Arbroath, W. Kidd, esq. to Miss C. Ouchterlony—At the Manse of Benholm, Rev. J. Glegg to Miss A. Scott—At Glasgow, Major W. Stuart to Miss A. Kennedy—At Craighead, Rev. A. Bruce to Miss G. Banks—At Porto Bello, Mr. D. Brown to Miss A. Hunter—At Newton, Rev. G. Eadie to Miss H. Scott.

Died.] In Perthshire, C. Stuart, esq. of Dalguire—At Peebles, Rev. T. Leckie—At Croombees, Mrs. Campbell—At Frazenburgh, Lieut. W. A. Green, R. N.—At Milton Duff, near Elgin, Mr. A. Pearcy, 70—At Ross, J. F. Aikman, esq.—At Greenock, J. Holmes, esq.—At Forres, Mrs. A. Suter, 76—At Uppet House, Miss M. L. Shaw—At Edinburgh, Lieut. J. Macpherson—At Fasnakyle of Strathglass, Lieut.-col. J. Chisholm—At Auchintrog, W. Maclauchlan, esq. 88—At Longforgan, Rev. A. Cairns, 64—At Grenton, Mrs. W. M'Kenzie—At Lasswade, Mr. W. Smith—At Findham, Mrs. T. Davidson—At Invercarron House, Mrs. M. M. M'Donald—At Elgin, Mrs. H. Anderson, 79—In Kinrosshire, H. Barnes, esq.—At Lochee, Rev. J. Keyden—At Widewell, Orkney, Miss J. H. Sangster.

IRELAND.

Births.] In Dublin, Mrs. O'Beirne, of a son—Mrs. Lyock, of a daughter—Mrs. Young, of a daughter—Mrs. Knox, of a daughter—At Kinsale, Mrs. Lyons, of a daughter—At Grinan Lodge, near Newry, Mrs. Wallace, of a daughter.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Chambers, esq. to Miss S. E. Bennett—T. Kavenagh, esq. to Miss E. Graham—E. S. Irvin, esq. to Miss E. M. Trevor—J. Rotten, esq. to Miss A. M. Slacke—A. C. Colclough, esq. to Miss S. Pearson—G. Kelly, esq. to Miss A. C. Richardson—At Rathbrayham, near Sligo, W. Christian, esq. to Miss E. Bolton—At Cahir, J. Wood, esq. to Miss E. Mackesy—At Doneraile, J. Coutillon, esq. to Miss Maume—At Wexford, J. Buttersby, esq. to Miss F. Kirkpatrick—In Galway, M. Thomas, esq. to Miss J. S. Dodsworth—At Carlow, E. G. Stokes, esq. to Miss Roberts—At Taughaling Church, co. Longford, Sir G. R. Fetherston, bart. to Miss F. E. Sally—In Cork, R. Nugent, esq. to Miss A. Knight—At Lisburn, co. Antrim, R. Thompson, esq. to Miss E. Falten.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Sweeny—H. Stokes, esq.—Mrs. Wardlow—Miss E. A. Byrne—Mrs. Graham—Mr. J. Gannon—Sir H. Nugent, bart.—Capt. H. Budd—J. Bell, esq. of Glassnevin Road, 98—Miss Sirson—D. Rice, esq.—At Tipperary, E. Scully, esq. 76—At Killerly, co. Limerick, Rev. W. Carhill—At Wexford, G. W. O'Neil, esq.—Near Kilworth, Rev. Dr. Bourke—At Turner's Grove, co. Armagh, A. Kay, esq.—In Cork, H. R. Downes, esq.—At Bishopstown, co. Waterford, Mrs. Leader—At Corgary Lodge, E. Innes, esq. 70—At Summerhill, co. Cork, G. Newenham, esq. banker—At Moyergat, Rev. W. Lynd, 84—At Belfast, Mr. J. M'Adam—Major A. Pattison—At Clogher, the Hon. George Jocelyn—At Roscrea, Lieut. F. J. Whiteford.